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## General Claims Victory In Guatemala; Others Charge Election Fraud

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**GUATEMALA CITY** — Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, backed by the military-dominated ruling party in Guatemala's presidential election, claimed victory Tuesday and rejected charges of fraud by opposition candidates, who planned a protest rally.  
"We won these elections cleanly and freely, through our own work," Gen. Guevara said at a news conference at his headquarters. "I said it before and I'll repeat it: If we win these elections, we'll win them at the voting booths, and if I lose, I'll lose at the voting booths. But I'm also going to claim my triumph in the streets, if it's possible," he added, referring to a planned victory rally.  
Authorities said a bomb exploded late Monday outside the electoral registry office, which was in charge of overseeing the balloting. They said no injuries were reported and damage was light.  
Gen. Guevara, 56, an army general and former defense minister, said his three opponents had no proof of fraud and were following the tradition of past elections, when the losers also claimed to have been cheated.

**Leftist Boycott**  
Early Tuesday, Gen. Guevara, the candidate of the Popular Democratic Front coalition, had retained his lead with 184,084 votes. Mario Sandoval Alarcón, a far-right candidate, was in second place with 136,146 votes; Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a moderate, had 122,872; and Gustavo Anzueto, a pro-business candidate, had 51,571.  
The leftists boycotted the election, saying that their candidates would be killed by rightist death

## Aide Says Nicaragua Stays Clear

**Defends Policy On El Salvador**

**By Joanne Omang**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**SAN SALVADOR** — The Nicaraguan chargé d'affaires in El Salvador has acknowledged that there may be Nicaraguan mercenaries fighting with rebel Salvadorans, but he stressed that their existence has not been demonstrated and that his government discourages any such activity.  
Meanwhile, heavy fighting erupted throughout the country Monday in what appeared to be the start of a major new guerrilla offensive designed to disrupt the elections set for March 28.  
"Nicaraguans are a free people," the envoy, Sandino Rafael Somarriba Guevara, said Monday in an interview. "Any citizen can go and enroll in any guerrilla or government army he likes — Chinese, Japanese, whatever — but this is not to say that this is a [Nicaraguan] government policy.... These are mercenary individuals."  
He said it would not surprise him if there were Nicaraguan mercenaries in El Salvador. "There may be, but they haven't been seen," he said. "I don't know that they exist." He denied that a young Nicaraguan arrested at the Salvadoran-Guatemalan border last month was anything more than a 19-year-old Nicaraguan student at the University of Nueva León in Monterrey, Mexico, who was on his way home to Managua for vacation.  
In a separate interview, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chávez Mena said the government



Charles J. Haughey was surrounded Tuesday in Dublin after being elected premier of Ireland.

## Haughey Wins Vote in Parliament To Become Ireland's New Premier

**By Leonard Downie Jr.**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**LONDON** — Charles J. Haughey, a controversial politician with a knack for survival in adverse circumstances, became premier of Ireland for the second time Tuesday with a surprisingly large parliamentary majority after last month's indecisive national election.  
Mr. Haughey, 56, who was previously premier from December, 1979, until last June, defeated the incumbent, Garret FitzGerald, by 86 votes to 79 in the 166-seat Irish parliament in Dublin.  
Mr. Haughey won the support of five independent or minor-party legislators in addition to the 81 members of his Fianna Fail party.  
A spokesman for Sinn Féin The Workers' Party — a leftist group that is not connected with Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army — said after the vote that its three members of parliament supported Mr. Haughey because they believed a Fianna Fail government had a better chance of surviving than a minority government led by Mr. FitzGerald. His party, Fine Gael, has 63 members in parliament, and its former coalition partner, the Labor Party, has 15.  
Mr. Haughey now must keep the support of the five minor-party and independent members while trying to deal decisively with pressing economic problems that include dangerously large govern-

## British Budget Holds Line on Taxes, Deficits

**By Steven Ratner**  
**New York Times Service**  
**LONDON** — Britain's Conservative government unveiled a new budget Tuesday that held out the promise of reaching Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's goal of lower tax rates and smaller deficits.  
Combined with a sharp cut in interest rates almost certain to follow quickly, the announcement provided both confirmation that Britain's economy was emerging from recession and encouragement that the recovery would be sustained.  
The economic package outlined before the House of Commons by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, provided virtually none of the new spending and other stimulative measures sought by opposition parties. It represents no significant change in Mrs. Thatcher's insistence that the economy must be kept under tight rein.  
But tax cuts and modest spending concessions, such as on social security increases, appear likely to silence most critics of Mrs. Thatcher within her own party. As Sir Geoffrey sat down, he was cheered by Conservative backbenchers, many of whom have been sharp critics.  
Under the parliamentary system, enactment of the budget is virtually automatic, and some of the changes, such as in excise taxes, will take place almost immediately.  
The budget has been widely viewed as the most significant statement of policy likely to be made by the Thatcher government before the next general election, which must be held by May, 1984, but which is expected by late next year.  
"My aim in this budget is to nurture and to help sustain that recovery," Sir Geoffrey said in a 108-minute presentation.  
"This is a budget which will strengthen the foundations of economic recovery," he said during an address frequently interrupted by the customary catcalls and cheers.  
With the economic growth being projected, the government share of spending in the economy will decline modestly in the coming year. Spending is projected to total £114.9 billion (\$207.1 billion) next year, compared to £105.2 billion in the current budget year.  
The tax burden would also be reduced slightly, although the tax changes would almost certainly benefit higher incomes more than lower incomes. Individual tax brackets will be fully adjusted to offset the effects of inflation, and personal allowances will be increased by 14 percent, 2 percentage points more than the 1981 inflation rate.  
At the same time, a variety of excise taxes on tobacco, liquor and petroleum products will be raised, although in total by less than the inflation rate. For example, cigarettes will go up 5 pence a pack, gasoline 9 pence a gallon and beer 2 pence a pint. On April 1, a previously announced increase in national insurance payments by workers takes effect.  
Much of the tax benefit under the new budget will go to industry. For example, the national insurance surcharge will be reduced by 1 percentage point, which will cost the Exchequer £1 billion in the next budget year.  
"This will be a budget for industry and so a budget for jobs," Sir Geoffrey said.  
In the coming fiscal year, the government projected that the government borrowing requirement would total £9.5 billion, slightly above projections made last fall but a drop from £10.5 billion this year and £13.2 billion last year.  
The achievement of the seemingly conflicting goals of lower taxes and a lower borrowing rate was made possible in large part by nearly three years of relentless austerity, which included sizable tax increases and a recession that has sent unemployment to 11.7 percent. But the downturn also gave the economy a substantial shove toward lower inflation and higher productivity.  
Perhaps most dramatically, the inflation rate in Britain, which was as high as 21.9 percent in May, 1980, has been dropping steadily. At the moment it is just above 10 percent, and the government predicted Tuesday that prices would rise by 9 percent in 1982, a forecast at the optimistic end of private estimates.  
Although unemployment has continued to rise, the economy as a whole has been expanding modestly since last spring. The government on Tuesday projected growth of 1 percent in 1982. In the past year, productivity has risen by nearly 0.9 percent according to government statistics.



Guatemalan presidential candidates Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre and Mario Sandoval Alarcón, seated at center, held a news conference to announce a rally to protest alleged election fraud. Flanking the candidates were their running mates — Roberto Carpio, left, and Leonel Sienfuegos.

## U.S. Envoys in Latin America Fear Policy 'Taints' Embassy Reports

**By Christopher Dickey**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**SAN SALVADOR** — Some U.S. diplomats in Central America are concerned about what they see as a widening gap between what they report and Washington's policy toward the area.  
The diplomats say they are particularly worried about what they perceive as a tendency of the senior decision-makers to force often inconclusive and possibly misleading information to match the policy, rather than tailoring the policy to the facts.  
There is little disagreement with the administration's basic policy of trying to keep Soviet-aligned Communists from taking power anywhere in the area. And it is common to find differences of opinion between Washington and virtually any of its embassies around the world, given the different audiences and pressures each set of officials must confront.  
But as the battle for El Salvador and the region grows more costly and more dangerous to the region as a whole, the concern expressed by half a dozen experienced diplomats at different levels of the embassy hierarchy in San Salvador and other Latin American posts, is that Washington may be acting on the basis of wishful thinking.  
"In order to justify policy you make propaganda and interpret facts to justify a position. That's fine," said a diplomat in San Salvador. "Now the question is, are we making policy on the basis of our own propaganda? Is the information tainted by our own view?"  
The answer, this diplomat and some others concluded, is, "Yes, absolutely."  
While this was certainly not a unanimous conclusion, there was widespread acknowledgment, especially in the San Salvador embassy, that the basic reporting from diplomats on local military and political

## Laborites May Boycott Reagan in Parliament

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**LONDON** — Labor Party legislators threatened Tuesday to boycott President Reagan's address to Parliament in June, and there were suggestions that the president might hear heckling from those who do attend.  
The members of Parliament are displeased that the Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, was not consulted about the invitation to Mr. Reagan to make the speech to both houses of Parliament June 8. Only one foreign head of state, De Gaulle, has ever addressed both houses.  
Mr. Foot, who is opposed to many of Mr. Reagan's policies, reacted angrily Monday when he heard about the invitation on a radio news broadcast.  
After a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in which, according to her aides, she attempted to head off a confrontation, Mr. Foot declared that if he had been consulted about leaving Mr. Reagan he would have objected.  
Other Labor members of Parliament said that they would boycott the speech. Many mentioned Mr. Reagan's support of El Salvador's government as the reason for their opposition.  
Frank Dobson, a Labor legislator, said that there were "a considerable number of MPs who feel that there are a number of distinguished presidents in the past, or existing heads of other states, who might reasonably receive such an invitation."  
But, he said, "they do not believe there are a substantial number of British people who welcome such an invitation to the present president of the United States."  
The Sun newspaper reported Tuesday that some Labor MPs had "threatened to boo" the president.  
In light of the flap, the U.S. Embassy declined to state categorically if Mr. Reagan would make the address.  
Buckingham Palace, however, confirmed Mr. Reagan's visit to Windsor Castle on June 7 and 8 as the guest of Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip.  
The arrangements are part of Mr. Reagan's first European trip as president, which also will include attendance at the summit meeting of industrialized countries in France and a NATO meeting in West Germany.  
Hectling of British prime ministers is a time-honored practice in the House of Commons, where the leader appears regularly to answer colleagues' questions amid shouts of "Hear! Hear!" and "Shame! Shame!"  
The Guardian newspaper said in an editorial that the whole affair had been "woefully mismanaged," but added, "It would be churlish ... to attempt to block or deny the president his privileged platform in Westminster Hall."  
**Premature Announcement**  
Government officials said that Mrs. Thatcher had "conveyed her displeasure" to the White House on Monday about the premature announcement of the appearance. Government sources said that the U.S. ambassador in London, John Louis, expressed his regret to the Foreign Office for any embarrassment that Washington caused Mrs. Thatcher, one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest allies.  
The counselor for public affairs at the U.S. Embassy, Philip Arnold, said that there was an apology for the disclosure of Britain's invitation to Mr. Reagan "before there was a formal joint announcement from both sides."  
In light of the flap, the U.S. Embassy declined to state categorically if Mr. Reagan would make the address.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after their talks.

## Genscher Affirms Bonn to Fulfill Natural Gas Contract With Russia

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**WASHINGTON** — The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, indicated Tuesday his country will go through with purchases of Soviet natural gas regardless of whether the situation in Poland deteriorates.  
At the same time, Mr. Genscher made it clear on television that West German foreign policy seeks to prevent a sharpening of the Polish crisis or an outright Soviet incursion.  
Mr. Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic Party, which is the junior coalition partner of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, was in Washington for two days of talks, including a meeting Tuesday with President Reagan, to try to improve Bonn's image in Washington at a time of strains within the alliance over how to react to the events in Poland.  
He made his comment about the pipeline during a television appearance with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for broadcast in West Germany late Tuesday. Mr. Genscher was asked whether Bonn could continue participation in the natural gas deal if the situation in Poland worsened or Soviet troops were dispatched there.  
He said a Soviet invasion of Poland would be "the kind of measure which would fundamentally change the world situation," adding that Bonn's policy is to show that East-West cooperation is in the Soviet Union's own best interest.  
In order to discourage the Russians from hostile moves in Poland.  
"As far as the natural gas pipeline deal goes, it is understood here that the Federal Republic is a country true to its contracts and that therefore this contract will be fulfilled," Mr. Genscher added.  
Mr. Haig said the United States remains opposed to the deal, which it fears will make Western Europe too dependent on Moscow. Mr. Haig added, however, "I think Americans understand that certain commitments have been made, contracts signed, and that we are today engaged in a very important question with respect to Poland."  
The secretary discounted recent suggestions by Sen. Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska, that the United States should withdraw its 300,000 troops from Europe if its allies buy Soviet natural gas.  
"I do not anticipate that this viewpoint represents a very strong attitude in the American Congress today," he said.  
Underscoring concern about Bonn's image, Mr. Genscher says his talks on Monday by paying a call on the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, to discuss the mood on Capitol Hill.  
Mr. Genscher proposed that a new, informal arrangement be established to allow the foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance to meet to discuss political differences among them. The idea, he said, after his meeting with Mr. Haig, is modeled on the practice of the 10 foreign ministers of the European Economic Community, who meet twice a year, in seclusion, without aides present. "This makes for better understanding," he said.  
Later, a State Department spokesman said that the Reagan administration would give "careful consideration to the proposal."

## Canada Bill Voted By U.K. Commons

**United Press International**  
**LONDON** — The House of Commons has approved the Canadian constitutional bill and sent it to the House of Lords for further debate.  
The Commons approved the bill Monday by a vote of 177-33. Both the Conservative government and Labor opposition had backed the bill, which is designed to give Canada sovereign control over its constitution, the 1867 British North America Act.  
The bill was submitted to the House of Commons just before Christmas and underwent its first full debate at the end of January. More than 60 amendments were submitted, but all were either defeated or withdrawn. Thus, the legislation goes to the upper house in exactly the form in which it was sent here by the Canadian government and Parliament. Debate in the House of Lords will begin March 18.

### INSIDE

#### Reagan Budget

President Reagan offers Senate Republicans his "full cooperation" in reaching an agreement on the 1983 budget, but only if it preserves his commitments on tax cuts and military spending. Page 3.

#### Black and White

When the young white minister was laid to rest the way he had tried to live, in the company of blacks, it was the second time in less than a month that the unremitting racial confrontation that is almost universally assumed to exist in South Africa dissolved for a few hours. Page 3.

#### Afghan Rebels

Military analysts say armed resistance to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is continuing, but on a smaller scale than that reported by the insurgents. Page 2.



**LORD BUTLER DIES** — Lord Butler, who became an adviser to Prince Charles at the end of a career that included service as Churchill's wartime education minister, has died at 79. Obituary. Page 3.

# Soviet Army Appears To Be Striking Harder Against Afghan Rebels

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Armed resistance to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is continuing, but on a smaller scale than that reported by the insurgents, and Soviet forces appear to be responding with a much heavier hand, according to U.S. and British analysts.

As the Soviet occupation enters its 27th month, Moscow appears to be combining tougher retaliation with an extension of its economic ties with the government of President Babrak Karmal.

Leaders of insurgent organizations in Pakistan, where 2½ million Afghan refugees have fled since the Soviet Union intervened in late December, 1979, continue to report gains against the Soviet forces, which are now estimated to number 90,000. But the Soviet retaliations have been fierce.

Kandahar, a center of resistance, was bombed and shelled recently after a few Russians were killed by insurgents. A guerrilla operation at Herat was followed by an extensive Soviet operation that resulted in the forcible conscription of hundreds into the Afghan Army.

The more aggressive use of the occupation forces has been accompanied by the establishment of a new secret police force, directed by Soviet and East German experts.

## Very Difficult Life

The Russians in Afghanistan are having "a very, very difficult life," said a recent article in Krasnaya Zvezda, the Soviet Army newspaper. According to Western analysts, the difficulties are the result of poor living conditions, the prevalence of hepatitis and the monopoly of occupation duty.

The Soviet command's answer is to keep the troops at work. According to a British report, since late last year Soviet and Afghan troops have been clearing vegetation, felling trees and demolishing buildings along main highways in an effort to reduce the possibility of ambush.

A longer-term program, which could have strategic implications for all of Southwest Asia, has been the improvement of existing airfields and the construction of new ones, especially in south and southwest Afghanistan. The Russians have also continued to build depots and barracks.

Efforts to increase the size and enhance the morale of the Afghan Army have apparently failed. Afghan Army strength is now about a third of the 80,000 men under arms when the Soviet intervention began. Higher pay, a lower entry age and harsh punishment for evasion of military service have failed to rebuild the Afghan Army. One consequence, a NATO source said, is that the Russians must do most of the patrolling, which they would prefer to leave to their allies.

The Soviet command and the 2,000 political advisers in Afghan government ministries have been quick to reward acceptance of their rule. Cities and towns that refuse to shelter insurgents are spared bombing reprisals. The Russians have also worked to tie Afghanistan to the Soviet Union by economic agreements that cannot be easily broken.

Particularly important to the Russians is access to Afghanistan's natural gas reserves. Analysts estimate that about 95 percent of current production is exported to the Soviet Union and that production is planned to more than double between now and the end of 1983. The Russians buy the gas at lower prices than West European countries pay for Soviet gas, and they pipe it to industrial centers in Kirgiz and Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia.

## Sharp Growth in Trade

According to a British estimate, in the first six months of 1981 trade between the two countries grew to \$504.6 million, an increase of 35 percent over the period in 1980. Under a trade treaty signed early in 1981, the volume of trade is to triple from 1981 to 1985.

No Western source saw even a remote possibility that the Russians would voluntarily leave. The consensus was that continued occupation is essential to Soviet strategic and political planning. They cited these factors:

- It is possible that a change at the head of the regime in Iran would improve the position of the Communists there, affording greater opportunities for the Russians in Afghanistan.
- Soviet forces in Afghanistan are fairly close to the Gulf, where poorly armed governments are likely to be vulnerable to Soviet military pressure.
- It is probable that the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil late in this decade, in the view of a British expert.

Thus, experts said, a Soviet withdrawal could be imagined only as a result of some major change in the policy of the Soviet government. They saw no chance of such a change.

## N.Y. Bandit Shoots Himself

NEW YORK — A bandit fleeing a bank with \$8,000 in cash accidentally shot himself in the stomach while putting his gun away, the police said. Orlando Rodriguez, 57, was captured after he shot himself outside a Manhattan bank Monday, officers said.



Residents of San Vicente, El Salvador, with the body of a national guardsman killed in fighting with leftist rebels.

# U.S. Congressmen Move Warily on El Salvador

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Don Bailey represents the gritty steel towns east of Pittsburgh. His résumé says he is "the most highly decorated Vietnam veteran in the House of Representatives." In 15 months of combat duty, he was awarded a Silver Star, two Bronze Stars with V for valor and several other medals.

Even now, Rep. Bailey is a combative man. In an interview, he shouts rather than speaks. He pounds a hefty fist on the desk. He rises to his feet and waves a memento he says he took from the corpse of a Viet Cong major.

Yes, Rep. Bailey sees parallels between El Salvador and Vietnam. "If you ask me personally, I think we should fight," he said.

But Rep. Bailey says his constituents do not see it that way. "There's little or no sympathy for American troops being involved," he said.

## Practical Politician

That is why Rep. Bailey, a second-term Democrat, and many other members of Congress, no matter how anti-Communist, are reassuring constituents that they are not going to send American soldiers to fight Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador.

"I'm a practical politician," Rep. Bailey said. "You shouldn't get involved in a fight you're not going to see through. People don't want the country caught up in that kind of divisive thing again."

For most of the country the economy — high interest rates, unemployment, deficit spending —

appears to be the overriding issue, eclipsing foreign policy. Many members of Congress say they find little interest in El Salvador.

Others, however, report a growing number of letters and questions in town meetings in the past month, especially in Roman Catholic areas. Central America is a predominantly Catholic region, and the killing of three American nuns and a layworker in 1980 has left lasting resentment.

"A lot of the opposition to military aid has to do with the churches," said Millicent Fenwick, a New Jersey Republican. You can tell, she said, because "a lot of letters are dated Monday."

Rep. Fenwick, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, says she opposes more military aid because the Salvadoran military has not "learned a lesson."

"They've got to stop this business of dragging a husband and a 14-year-old son out into the street and murdering them," she said. "I can't stomach it."

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, sent a delegation to El Salvador last month. Rep. O'Neill said he favors negotiations with the guerrillas. The administration opposes negotiations, calling instead on Marxist factions to participate in the March 28 election.

Rep. O'Neill says he is taking a wait-and-see attitude toward President Reagan's expected requests for additional military aid.

Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, whose support for Nicaraguan aid in 1980 was used against him in the last election, supports military aid for El Salvador and has told Democrats privately that he fears the party will become "McGovernized" if it opposes further assistance.

Some Republicans, on the other hand, are worried that the administration's bellicose rhetoric could backfire in their campaigns this November.

"We last month have seen a very profound shift in American public opinion from indifference to apprehension," said Jim Leach, a moderate Iowa Republican. "The administration's approach is jeopardizing the Republican Party in the fall." Republicans would like to see the issue go away, he said, but the Democrats covet explicit support.

"This is a potentially explosive partisan issue," he said.

Rep. Leach was a principal author of a letter sent to President Reagan last week by 104 House members urging him to accept President José López Portillo's offer of Mexican help to negotiate an end to the Salvadoran war.

"I've never had a town meeting

where El Salvador wasn't raised," Rep. Leach said, adding that "Catholic Church activism is getting extraordinary."

Democrats are constantly approaching Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin America, to ask advice on how to respond to inquiries.

"We're under pressure to support the administration," Rep. Barnes said. "But we're getting it from both sides. The left wing fears another Vietnam. The right wing is worried about the budget."

## Managua Aide On Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

would give Mexico an official "request for information" Tuesday on the young Nicaraguan, Ligdamis Anaxías Gutiérrez, who reportedly confessed last month to being a Sandinista guerrilla sent from Mexico to train Salvadoran rebels.

It was the first official response from either government to the strange events surrounding the arrest, interrogation and escape of Mr. Gutiérrez, whom U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said last week was "irrefutable proof" that Nicaragua is sending guerrillas to help overthrow the Salvadoran government.

Asked about Mr. Gutiérrez's alleged confession, Mr. Somarriba, the top Nicaraguan diplomat in El Salvador, said he would like to know the conditions under which it was obtained.

Mr. Chávez Mena said Mr. Gutiérrez's alleged statement to police "appears to be more evidence of the intervention by the Sandinistas in our internal affairs." Mr. Gutiérrez "was grabbed" by people in the Mexican Embassy on March 1, when Salvadoran police took him there to spot an alleged collaborator, according to the Salvadoran government. The Mexicans say he ran in with two Salvadorans chasing him. He is still there and has asked for political asylum.

He allegedly told police that he knew of four guerrilla training camps in Mexico. "We are analyzing that allegation," Mr. Chávez Mena said. Mr. Somarriba denied that the camps existed.

As promised by guerrilla leaders interviewed last weekend in Nicaragua, heavy fighting erupted Monday all over El Salvador in what Mr. Chávez Mena called part of a coordinated effort to halt the national elections this month.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## W. Germany Cuts Romanian Credit

BONN — West Germany has stopped issuing state-backed export credit guarantees for Romania because of its current problems in repaying Western debts, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the move was prompted by what he called Romania's "special circumstances" on debt rescheduling and Bonn's own risk-policy considerations. West Germany last year halted all state-backed export credits to Poland, its main East European debtor, with the exception of those for emergency food aid.

The Economics Ministry has put Romania's total official debt to West Germany at under 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$425 million), consisting solely of export credit guarantees rather than government-to-government credits. Romania's foreign trade bank last week asked Western banks to defer for over six years repayments of 80 percent of the commercial debt due for 1981 and this year.

## Spanish General Denies Coup Charge

MADRID — A general and former tutor of King Juan Carlos denied Tuesday that he had ever used the name of the king to spur a coup attempt last year.

Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, who was the king's tutor for 17 years, was said by other leaders of the coup attempt to have assured them that the king supported their plans. Thirty-two officers and 84 civilian are on trial on charges of plotting a takeover in February, 1981, in which members of parliament were taken hostage for several hours.

Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch told the court in earlier testimony that Gen. Armada gave him a detailed account of the king's wishes to install a new government. Gen. Armada said he and Gen. Milans del Bosch never held such a discussion.

## Finnish Chief Assures Russia on Ties

MOSCOW — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland assured Soviet leaders Tuesday that he intends to continue unaltered the Finnish policy of economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Koivisto, on his first trip abroad since taking office in January, made the pledge in remarks prepared for a dinner in his honor at the Kremlin after talks with President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"For my part, I would like to underline that Finland during my tenure as president will continue unflinchingly on the path laid out by my predecessors J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen," Mr. Koivisto said. He pointed to the growing trade between the two nations as an example of the "far-sightedness characterizing economic relations between our nations."

## EEC Report Urges A-Plant Speedup

BRUSSELS — Common Market countries have been urged to step up their nuclear power programs by the European Economic Community Commission, which says development of nuclear energy has suffered serious delays.

A commission report, recently submitted to member governments, depicts the planned nuclear energy development agreed to in 1974 as having suffered "a serious — more than 50 percent — setback" and proposes a publicity campaign to counteract widespread anti-nuclear movements.

These have led to the abandonment of planned projects in Denmark, and considerable delays in the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany. Ireland and Luxembourg do not have or envisage the use of nuclear energy.

## Habib in Beirut With Reassurances

BEIRUT — President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, arrived here Tuesday with reassurances that he had done everything possible to avert an Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but he warned that danger persisted.

Mr. Habib was ending his mission to the area after apparently having won a reprieve for the seven-month truce between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"He conveyed to the Lebanese an Israeli commitment not to invade southern Lebanon without 'a genuine provocation,' according to knowledgeable diplomatic sources. Nevertheless, he is understood to have stressed that the situation remained very dangerous."

## France Shakes Up National Police

PARIS — The refusal of a police official to accept a transfer ordered by the Interior Ministry led Tuesday to a shakeup at the top of France's national police force and sparked accusations that the Socialist government is bending to union pressure.

François Le Mouél was replaced as head of the Paris-based Police Judiciaire, the national investigative branch, a day after quitting in protest over attempts to shift Marcel Leclerc, the criminal division chief, under him to Marseille. Mr. Le Mouél was succeeded by Pierre Touraine, an assistant director of the police force.

In a resignation statement, Mr. Le Mouél accused the union that represents lower-ranking detectives of pressing for the forced transfer of Mr. Leclerc. He resigned just a week before the Socialist government was to face its first real political test in national local elections. Opposition conservatives quickly accused the Socialists of bowing to union pressure and conducting a "witch-hunt."

The leftist press characterized the controversy as a test of wills between Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and a tight-knit police hierarchy, which it said has operated for years with disregard for everything but self-interest.

## Poles Are Told Pope May Delay August Trip

WARSAW — Poles were told officially for the first time Tuesday that Pope John Paul II may not visit his homeland in August as previously planned.

Most major newspapers published a statement made in Rome by Bishop Bronisław Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, in which he clearly indicated that the visit might be postponed.

The bishop's remarks were reported by the official Polish press agency PAP and followed reliable reports from Krakow, where the pope was once archbishop, that he would not want to come to Poland under martial law.

The visit planned for August was originally designed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Jasna Gora shrine, regarded by Polish Catholics as the spiritual heart of the nation.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II discussed the Polish situation Monday with three Polish bishops who arrived from Warsaw earlier in the day, Polish sources at the Vatican said.

The Vatican press office made no announcement of the meeting, which the Polish sources said took place in the pope's private apartment. The three church officials were Bishop Dabrowski, Bishop Jerzy Stroba of Poznan and Bishop Jozef Roznowski of Lodz.

The Vatican has not given details of the pope's meeting with the bishops, but they presumably discussed church policy in facing the toughening structures of the military regime.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki indicated in Warsaw on Monday that Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade union, might not be allowed to attend the christening of his new daughter on March 21 in Gdansk. Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, told reporters last week he would be permitted to attend.

Mrs. Walesa reacted angrily Tuesday to the Polish govern-

## Romanian Minister Retires

VIENNA — Romania's minister of sports and tourism, Emil Dragomir, has retired and has been replaced by the deputy minister, Ion Tudor, the Agencepres news agency reported Tuesday.

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## Some Blue-Collar Workers Desert Reagan

### Polls Indicate Shifts Because of Growing Unease About the Economy

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "I hear all sorts of people saying, 'To think I voted for Reagan,'" groused James M. Seideman, a 37-year-old union pipefitter at the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing, Mich. "Well, I'm one of them."

"I used to have the feeling that when things got in trouble, Republicans could fix them," he said. "But I guess I was wrong. If things keep going like they are, in four or five years Lansing will be a ghost town."

Mr. Seideman's shifting political views, reflected in recent polls and spot interviews around the country, are of special interest not only to the White House but also to Republicans in Congress facing re-election, especially as the recession stretches on and nationwide unemployment reaches toward 9 percent.

Mr. Seideman was among an unusual number of blue-collar workers across the country who, after voting for Jimmy Carter in 1976, switched to Ronald Reagan and the local Republican candidate for Congress in the 1980 election.

#### Disillusioned

But now, fearful that his plant may shut down later this year and cost him his job, Mr. Seideman is disillusioned and ready to reverse direction again. "I think if we had an election next month for Congress or president or for anything, the Democrats — no matter who they have in the race — they'd have a winner," he said.

For 30 freshman Republican members of Congress and for moderate Republicans, many of them from urban industrial districts that have significant blue-collar constituencies, Mr. Seideman's sentiments weigh heavily as they contend with the new Reagan budget and worry over economic recovery.

Although many blue-collar workers who broke with past patterns to vote for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans still support the

president, several opinion surveys show erosion in the blue-collar support that formed an important part of the Reagan-Republican coalition in 1980.

A series of polls by The New York Times and CBS News demonstrate that Mr. Reagan has suffered a sharper decline in overall approval ratings among union households than in nonunion households and an even more dramatic decline among families with an annual income below \$20,000.

#### Nationwide Pattern

From an approval rating of 63 percent among union households in April, the president fell to 43 percent in late January, a decline of nearly one-third, whereas his approval rating among nonunion households has drifted down from 69 percent to 51 percent, or roughly one-quarter.

A series of nationwide Gallup polls and California state polls by the Mervin Field organization show an almost identical pattern of sharper drift among union than nonunion households.

For the Republican Party generally, the deterioration of support has been particularly sharp since last fall.

A Times-CBS poll in September showed that union households regarded the parties as about equally able to handle the nation's most important problems, which they listed as inflation and the economy. But by January, the Times-CBS survey indicated, union households picked the Democrats over the Republicans by 40 percent to 27 percent as better able to handle these problems.

"The economy issue is moving very quickly," Mr. Field said. "With respect to blue-collar workers, there was strong support for Reagan in 1980 on social issues along with the feeling that Reagan could get the government off people's backs. Last fall, the recession brought some ambivalence. Now there is real anxiety about whether the Reagan program will work."

"I don't think we can stand six more months of this," said Coy Click, a 39-year-old production controller with an aerospace corporation in Dallas. Although a Democrat, he said he was so upset with Mr. Carter in 1980 that he voted for Mr. Reagan. Now he says that was "the biggest mistake I ever made."

Moreover, Mr. Click said he would "guarantee" he was swinging to the Democrats in the congressional election this fall.

Similar disillusionment was voiced by Harry Bethke, a 52-year-old custodial worker at Yale University, who said he voted for Mr. Reagan in 1980. "I'm sorry I did," said Mr. Bethke, who complained that his personal economic situation had deteriorated under Mr. Reagan. He said he was having trouble paying his basic bills with a paycheck of \$196 a week.

"I was always a Republican," he said. "But now I would switch over."

#### Considerable Patience

In spite of such trends, Republican pollsters like Richard Wirthlin and Robert C. Teeter say they have found considerable patience with the president and his program among the electorate, including blue-collar workers. The pollsters contend that many people, including blue-collar workers, approve Mr. Reagan's general drive to cut government though they disagree increasingly about the specifics of his program.

Though facing personal hardships, some blue-collar workers are sticking with the president. One is Kenneth I. Ridge, who at 41 has been a machinist in the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing for 18 years. Although Mr. Ridge fears losing his job by late summer because his plant is a shutdown candidate, he says he solidly supports the president.

"I look on a job as a privilege, not a right," he said. "And what's happening to the economy is what has to happen periodically as a cleansing effect. If it weren't for Reagan, things would be far worse a year from now."

## Reagan Offers 'Full Cooperation' on Budget

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan offered Senate Republicans his "full cooperation" Tuesday in reaching an agreement on the 1983 budget, but only if it preserves his commitment to additional tax cuts and more military spending.

Mr. Reagan, sounding more conciliatory than in recent appearances, met with all 53 Republican senators at the Capitol to underline his willingness to negotiate a budget acceptable to legislators up for election in November.

"There is always room for improvement in any budget or economic policy," Mr. Reagan said, "but we must have a budget. Where further savings are to be found... I pledge my full cooperation to you and I want to hear from you."

The \$96.4-billion deficit that Mr. Reagan projects for next year has scared many of his fellow Republicans and prompted them to call for changes to stem government red ink.

The president offered a more conciliatory tone, but was firm on three basic elements of his budget. He said tax relief cannot be deferred, nonmilitary spending must be reduced and funding for the military must be increased.

### Austere Budget Passed by Lower House in Japan

TOKYO — The most austere Japanese budget in 26 years was approved Tuesday by the lower house of the Diet (parliament).

The budget, which envisages spending in the 1982 financial year starting next month 49,681 billion yen (\$211 billion), represents a 6.2 percent increase on spending in the current year, the smallest rise since 1956. Total spending on welfare will rise by 2 percent, while military spending will increase by 7.75 percent to 2,590 billion yen.

Parliamentary sources said that the draft budget would now be presented to the upper house, but even if its provisions failed to win approval there they would automatically be enacted April 7.

The government has dispensed with plans to introduce a short-term supplementary budget, believed necessary when approval of the fiscal 1982 budget was delayed by argument between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and opposition parties.

### U.S. Confirms Dropping Nuclear Aide, But Denies Policy Dispute Is Involved

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has confirmed that James L. Malone will be replaced as assistant secretary for scientific affairs, but it denied in strong terms a Washington Post report that Mr. Malone is being moved because of inability to work out "a politically acceptable policy" for increased foreign sales of U.S. nuclear technology.

The Post article, published Monday, said that Mr. Malone was being dropped from the assistant secretary's job, but that he would continue as head of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea conference, which resumed at the United Nations Monday.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, after calling the Post article "inaccurate in all respects," said that Mr. Malone would head the Law of the Sea delegation and someone else would be named to the assistant secretary post.

Mr. Fischer's statement added that heading the delegation "requires the full and undivided attention of the senior U.S. official" and that Mr. Malone had the "full confidence of the secretary of state" in pursuing President Reagan's nuclear policies.

The spokesman also denied that Richard T. Kennedy, undersecretary for management, had assumed "de facto control" of the department's nuclear policy functions. The Post article quoted sources, who asked not to be identified, as saying that was the case.

Mr. Fischer's statement also questioned "the normal journalistic ethics and sensible practice" of not consulting those mentioned in the article. As the article noted, several attempts were made by a Post reporter to contact Mr. Malone. He refused to return the calls and finally referred the reporter to a spokesman who said that there would be no comment on questions about Mr. Malone's status as assistant secretary.

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### Pentagon Plans To Sell 200 Hawk Missiles to Israel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon announced Monday that it intends to sell Israel 200 improved Hawk mobile anti-aircraft missiles, a move that could make it easier for Congress to approve the sale of the same weapons to Jordan.

The proposed sale to Israel, which must be reviewed by Congress, would cost that country \$47 million. The Defense Department said that the missiles would supplement Israel's current supply, "ensuring an adequate war reserve and adequate missiles for annual training requirements."

At a National Press Club appearance Monday, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger stuck by his earlier assertions that Jordan needs anti-aircraft weapons that are better than the old Hawks, which are bolted to cement pads in that country. "Immature anti-aircraft is not very useful," he said, adding that no one has "quarreled with that viewpoint" from a military standpoint.

Pentagon officials said that the Hawk sale to Israel was in works before Mr. Weinberger's visit to Jordan last month but agreed that the deal might ease the way for selling the improved Hawk mobile missiles to Amman.

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### Report on Belushi Tells of Drug Use

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The comedian John Belushi died last week of complications caused by an overdose of cocaine, a source in the Los Angeles County coroner's office says.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said Monday that toxicology tests conducted Monday indicated that Mr. Belushi, 33, had an excessive amount of cocaine in his blood. The source said that the overdose was believed to have caused respiratory failure and perhaps a heart attack.

The county coroner, Thomas T. Noguchi, said only that early tests on the body were inconclusive and that his office was awaiting the results of tissue sample tests.

Belushi's death came at a time when he was being promoted to a new role as a television personality. He had just completed a tour of the United States and was about to begin a new series of appearances on the "Saturday Night Live" television show.

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Casper W. Weinberger addressing National Press Club.

### Weinberger Notes Cuts Would Affect Thousands of Jobs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has signaled that the administration will try to save off cuts in its record military budget by warning Congress that thousands of jobs are at stake.

"While it is not a reason for defense spending," Mr. Weinberger said Monday at the National Press Club, "we must remember that at least 350,000 jobs are at stake and will be lost if there are drastic cuts."

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has been issuing similar warnings about the consequences of congressional cuts in the administration's shipbuilding budget for fiscal 1983, which includes two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

Mr. Weinberger, who asked Monday about military leaders who have testified that there is not enough money budgeted over the next five years to implement the military plans they are receiving from civilians, said, "We don't have much option to rethink our program."

#### West German to Visit U.S.

MUNICH — West German conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss will visit the United States next week for talks with President Reagan and other members of the administration, the Bavarian state government said Tuesday. Mr. Strauss has sharply criticized the Bonn government's stance on Poland.

Mr. Strauss, 69, is a member of the Christian Social Union, a conservative party in Bavaria. He has been a vocal critic of the federal government's policy on Poland, which he believes is too soft.

Mr. Strauss is expected to arrive in Washington on Wednesday. He will meet with President Reagan and other top administration officials. He will also give a speech to the U.S. Congress.

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## Renegade Afrikaner Minister Buried Among Those He Served

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Frikkie Conradie was raised on a farm in the western Transvaal in a typical Afrikaner household. It was a place where no one ever questioned the divinely ordained right and need of whites to rule over blacks in this land.

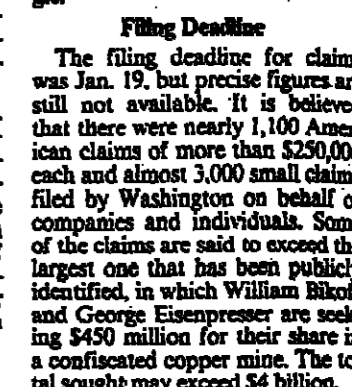
No one raised questions, either, in the theology courses he took at Potchefstroom University. But once Frikkie Conradie started to ask questions, he never stopped.

He became the first white to refuse ordination in the white branch of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was ordained instead in the segregated black branch.

Then he went to serve a congregation in a dilapidated black township here called Alexandra, receiving the salary a black minister would get without the subsidy normally made available to white missionaries. He did not regard himself as a missionary bringing the light, but as one who was receiving it from the people he served.

## U.S.-Iran Tribunal Still Stuck on Procedures

Israel and Egypt have not agreed on border demarcations in the eastern Sinai near the Israeli port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba. One dispute involves a new Israeli-built hotel that Egypt maintains is on its side of the 1906 border.



tions or columnies with no doctrinal content have been unleashed against the TFFs. Will this now happen once again? As the French popular saying has it, "he who lives will see."

São Paulo, February 11, 1982  
Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes

For the Brazilian TFF and, by express delegation, the TFFs and similar organizations of the United States, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela,

**Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira**

President of the National Council  
of the Brazilian Society for the Defense of  
Tradition, Family and Property

NAME: MICHAEL SMALL, SPOUSE: LUCAS SHAWNEE, SISTER: DAVID SHAWNEE and MICHAEL NICHOL and DAVID NICHOL  
 PRODUCED BY: GUYTON DAVID SHAWNEE, MICHAEL NICHOL, DAVID NICHOL  
 DATED: 1998-08-08

MICHAEL NICHOL, MICHAEL NICHOL, MICHAEL NICHOL  
 PETER WILHELMINE, DAVID SHAWNEE

MICHAEL NICHOL, MICHAEL NICHOL, MICHAEL NICHOL  
 PETER WILHELMINE, DAVID SHAWNEE

CLUBERT DE GOLDSCHMIDT et YVES ROBERT  
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RAY FERRERIE - HELLMUND - HAN HUI MI  
MICHAEL L. PAULIN - RALPH RICHARDSON  
PIETER VRIJHOEF - DAVID WATNER

## Egypt Finally Unveils 'World's Oldest Boat'

By Jeremy Clift

CAIRO — Egypt has put a boat believed to be the oldest in the world on display to the public for the first time since it was discovered in a pit next to the Great Pyramid of Giza 28 years ago.

Controversy surrounds the vessel buried next to the tomb of the pharaoh Cheops 47 centuries ago. Some experts argue that the royal barge, made from giant planks of Lebanese cedar, will disintegrate if it is not kept in closely controlled climatic conditions.

The discovery of the 150-foot-long craft in 1954 was acclaimed at the time as one of the most dramatic discoveries of ancient Egypt since Tutankhamen's tomb was opened 32 years earlier.

But it took more than two decades to house the elegant vessel in a museum and disputes about whether the building was suitable held up its inauguration until Saturday, when Premier Foad Morsi attended a ceremony with Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of Unesco.

Sunday the first tourists trickled into the angular, Italian-designed museum in the shadow of the Great Pyramid. An admission price of 6 Egyptian pounds (\$7.50) was enough to put off one French group. Egyptians pay only 1 pound.

"We'll have to put the price up for Egyptians at the Louvre," grumbled one Frenchman as he stuffed his money back into his pocket and strode away.

### Seen by Visiting Dignitaries

The barge has been sitting in the museum for several years, but was shown only to visiting dignitaries such as then U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was taken around the well-preserved vessel by President Anwar Sadat.

Kamal al-Mallakh, who discovered the royal ship, rejected suggestions that the barge was not being looked after properly by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

"You see it is not a powder. The wood is very, very solid," he told reporters. Foreign experts, including al-Mallakh's

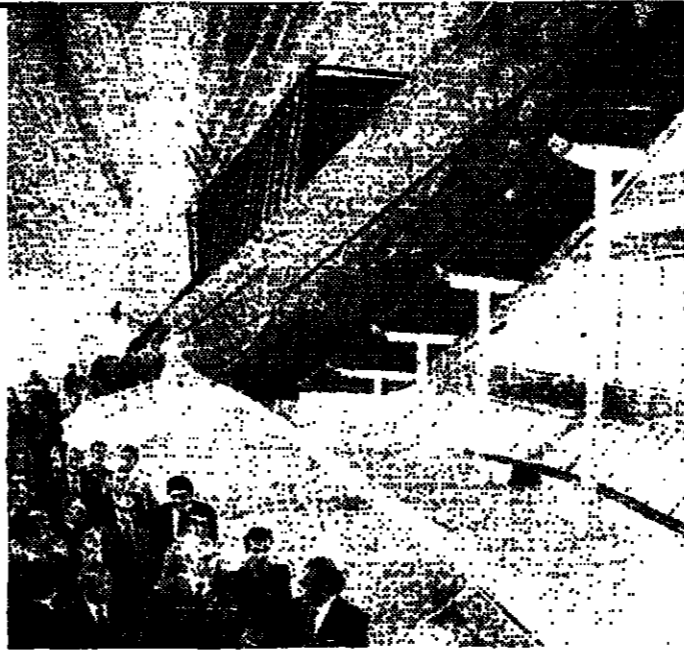
former associate, Milan Kovac of Sweden, had argued that the boat, which was propelled by 10 oars, would disintegrate because the museum's desert location and inadequate air-conditioning turned the building into a hothouse that would warp the wood.

In her book "The Boat Beneath the Pyramid," Nancy Jenkins wrote in 1980 that extremes of temperature and humidity were subjecting the ship's timbers to unbearable stresses and made its future uncertain.

Al-Mallakh and museum officials now say the air-conditioning problems have been sorted out and climatic conditions will be maintained at a constant and suitable level.

The vessel is known as a "solar boat" because, according to the two most current theories, the barge was either supposed to carry the pharaoh across the sky with the passage of the sun, or was part of the funerary effects for his use in the afterlife.

The ancient boat is one of two that al-Mallakh says were preserved alongside the Great Pyramid. The other still lies unexcavated in the ground nearby, covered over by giant sealed limestone blocks.



Inauguration of museum built to house 4,700-year-old boat.

## 'Absence of Malice': A Film Laced With It

By Phil Kerby

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "Absence of Malice," a melodrama about the press and its sins, is laced with malice. Neither that nor the attack on the press puts me off. A touch of malice, applied to deserving targets, always lives things up, and who says that the press is beyond criticism?

But the film (which opened last week in Paris) has a problem. Set in the 1980s, it is as up-to-date as the 1920s.

There is a cast of odd characters, chief among them a ding-a-ling investigative reporter (Sally Field) for a major "responsible" Miami newspaper, an enigmatic young lady who wanders about in a perpetual, postulant daze. She is like a child who comes across a loaded pistol, shoots a playmate and then runs to mommy crying, "Bobby fell down and won't get up."

Her editor is a soft-spoken fellow, one of those dreadful philosophizing types who is capable of delivering this fatuous nonsense: "I know how to tell the truth, and I know how not to hurt people. But I don't know how to do both at the same time."

The editor, who never requires the reporter to observe the most elementary rules of the trade, is trying to console her for printing the name of an emotionally disturbed young woman. The woman has gone to the reporter with an alibi for a man the reporter has been suckered into wrongly believing is the target of a murder investigation. The woman confides that she was with the man, an old (and platonic) friend, in another state when a labor boss and presumed murder victim disappeared. She remembers the date clearly because she was having an abortion, and she begs the reporter to withhold her name.

Her name is not relevant to the facts, which could have been proved in a dozen different routine ways without disclosing her identity. But the reporter, with the approval of her nitwit editor, names the poor lady anyway. A Catholic, the woman feels publicly disgraced and kills herself.

On one occasion, the reporter checks in with the newspaper's libel lawyer. The lawyer, an arrogant oaf, tells her that "the truth is irrelevant" and goes on to utter this pompous soliloquy:

"We have no knowledge the story is false, therefore we are absent of malice. We have been both reasonable and prudent, therefore we are not negligent. We may say what we like about Mr. Gallagher, and he is powerless to do us harm. Democracy is served."

Gallagher (Paul Newman) is the victim of the reporter's story about the bogus investigation and is depicted as a wonderful fellow, altogether worthy of our sympathy. He comes from a mob family, is loyal to his dead gangster daddy and maintains a warm relationship with his lovable old mobster uncle. But Gallagher stays away from the mob and is clean. Outraged by a story that zaps his reputation, he finally figures out a way to revenge himself on his tormentors, including the reporter and a venomous federal attorney willing to go any lengths, legal or otherwise, to solve the disappearance of the labor boss. The audience loved these shenanigans.

The film, produced and directed by Sydney Pollack, was written by Kurt Luedtke, a former newspaper editor who came to Hollywood to try for the big money. He discovered that dramatic license is more wonderful than the First Amendment.



Paul Newman, Sally Field in "Absence of Malice."

## The Insecure World of a Guitarist Dedicated to Singing the Real Blues

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Hammond is not sure where he's working next week. Looking at his itinerary, full of question marks, he scratches his head. It might be Belgium, or maybe Germany. In any case the following week he's in Switzerland. And Italy somewhere in between. The European tour goes on through April 2, or is it 3? So it goes with the blues, black or white.

"I'm feeling a little insecure," he said a few days ago in a funky Left Bank hotel that seemed to be leaning to the right, not looking at all insecure. When you're a white man singing black man's blues you become accustomed to getting it from all sides.

### Commitment

Perhaps it is a bit too easy for him to expect to be taken out of context. Hammond's love and purity are beyond question. He sings down-home country blues, accompanying himself on acoustic guitar and harmonica in the true tradition with a great deal of commitment. But the history of western popular music is full of examples of white people who fed off the music of black people who died poor. Nobody's fault, just the way things are. One of the examples usually cited is Benny Goodman and Fletcher Henderson.

Hammond shakes his head, defending "my uncle Benny" and you are reminded that he is part of

one of the United States' foremost musical families. His father John Hammond is the Columbia Records executive responsible for the careers of Count Basie, Billie Holiday, Charlie Christian, Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen, to name a few, but if you are thinking this is just another boss' son, forget it.

"My father tried to discourage me early in a kind of heavy way. He said I never really got along very well. My parents were divorced when I was five. I owe more to my mother and her strength and sense of reality than I do to my father, whom I saw only occasionally. He was more the punishment and reward part of my life."



John Hammond

"When I was 13 or 14 [he was born in 1943] I began to go to the Alvin Karpis shows in New York, where for \$2 you could hear Bo Diddley, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lewis, the Drifters, the Cadillacs, the Eldorado. I bought their albums on Chess and on the back of the jackets you'd see the names of their artists like Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Little Walter. What, fascinating names, I thought. Who are these people?"

### Invasion

He looked further into the roots, to people like Robert Johnson and Lightnin' Hopkins. They invaded his fantasies. He bought his first guitar at 17 and by the age of 19 he knew 300 blues songs and started playing them professionally.

"I regarded this music as classically American. I could feel myself part of it. It was something I could totally be. But I took a lot of flak. It was embarrassing to my friends. 'What are you doing that stuff for? That's black music.' And before you knew it they weren't my friends any more."

In the early '60s he juggled his guitar around Greenwich Village playing the "basket houses," coffee shops where he'd pass the basket after the set and if he ended up with \$100 a week it was something of a miracle. Hammond was in good company — John Sebastian, José Feliciano, Bob Dylan, Richie Havens and Tim Hardin were on the same beat.

Then the scene was destroyed by its very success: "The coffee houses went out because they couldn't afford to pay the artists who had been playing there the year before. There was this explosion — folk rock, psychedelic rock, there was Janis Joplin, the Moby Grape, the Grateful Dead," he says these names with great distaste. "The

Jefferson Airplane, the whatever."

Hammond feels there is "a lot of corruption in rock culture," in the cult of the guitar hero, the superstar, in a business where 20,000 people pay \$30 to hear a band they cannot in fact hear, or even see.

Hammond has cut 19 albums. "Hot Tracks" on Vanguard sold

more than 200,000 copies. In the late '60s he went electric for a while, recording with the Stones' Bill Wyman, Dr. John and Michael Bloomfield, as well as a band called Levon and the Hawks, which later changed its name to The Band. But although this was merely electric Chicago blues, he had to re-examine his relationship

to the recording world. I stopped playing with a band entirely and put all my energy and focus into my solo work.

"Very few black guys play acoustic blues any more. A lot of kids coming up think you need a \$500,000 investment and a light show to make music. They don't realize the satisfaction of just taking out a guitar and playing for yourself. But there are a lot of small companies recording jazz and bluegrass and blues now since the dinosaurs are beginning to falter. Warners, Columbia and the rest of them are all so overloaded with punk and other big-money ridiculousness they can't go on. These bands can't afford to travel any more, they're so overblown."

### Tribute to Eva Turner

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The first spectacle to meet the eye on entering the Coliseum for a program happily titled "Ninety Years On," honoring Dame Eva Turner, who is 90 today, was a lengthy queue leading to a desk in the foyer where sat the diva herself, autographing record albums in a hand betraying not the slightest hint of decrepitude.

Nor was there the slightest sign of frailty as she sat for 2½ hours exchanging reminiscences with former colleagues and pupils, her memory undimmed, the voice as clear and strong as it used to be in song, the diction an admonition to most of those gathered on the stage to express their admiration, gratitude and affection.

Strength and vitality were always the outstanding characteristics of this Lancashire lass who, in the 1920s and '30s was ranked, along with Rosa Raisa and Maria Jeritza, as the greatest of Turandots in Italy, South America, England and the United States, and whose preeminence in that role has been matched in more recent times only by Birgit Nilsson.

If Dame Eva's name is less familiar to American opera lovers than the names of others who were in no way her superior, it is because her American triumphs were celebrated in Chicago rather than

New York. But there are those still alive in the Windy City who remember how she took the town by storm in the seasons of 1928-29 and 1929-30 when she sang Aida, Amelia, Santuzza, Leonora ("Il Trovatore"), Sieglinde and the Countess in a company that included Raisa, Claudia Muzio, Frida Leider, Lotte Lehmann and Elisabeth Reihberg.

There are many more who remember her 10 years (1949-59) as professor of voice at the University of Oklahoma, and an Oklahoma delegation was on hand Monday to present a certificate granting her state citizenship.

There were recordings, too, to remind us of the sound and the singing, including two glorious tracks from "Aida" and "Il Trovatore" dating from the late '20s, and a lengthy pirated track, never officially released, from a 1937 performance of "Turandot" at Covent Garden with Giovanni Martinelli singing his first Calaf.

There were anecdotes, of course, possibly the most treasurable being Dame Eva's own account of how a type in a local newspaper in Norman, Okla., had her coming to the university as professor of voice.

A subsequent tribute will be offered by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden on Sunday.

Hammond can be likened to a missionary converting the natives and the missionaries themselves to the natives' own true religion. "I've had to fight for recognition all through my career. It's a little tiring having to win it each time out. I can never get drunk and stumble around and rest on my laurels. I've always got to be on top of it because somebody can always take a swipe at me and despite all the years and all the swipes I still feel it. You're all right for a white guy." As thick as your skin gets, it's still a drag when that racist number comes down.

"On the other hand, I've been on tour with Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters and many others and these guys all relate to me like 'You're really doing it, man, that's great.' They give me a lot of encouragement and respect."

"I always thought that what I was doing was the hippest thing going. I really did. To this day I'm convinced that what I'm doing is absolutely where it's at."

### Missionary

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## The Weapon of Capital

It's the first good Polish joke since the coup in December: General Jaruzelski visits Moscow to get the Russians' blessing for his dictatorship and beg their help in overcoming the opposition of his people. In conclusion, they jointly declare that the West's failure to keep supporting bankrupt Poland would be rank "interference" in its internal affairs.

A sick joke, to be sure, and imitative of President Reagan's light comments on the subject. When pressed to explain why he is paying off some of Poland's debts and doing headstands to avoid declaring it in default, he says he does not want to make Poland "more dependent on the Soviet Union."

The available East-West financial choices, however, are deadly serious. Poland's bankruptcy is a fact, disguised only by accounting tricks at Western banks. Rumania is not far behind and the Soviet Union itself is having cash flow troubles.

The peril is finally dawning on Western investors in Eastern Europe. They must either keep up pretenses and keep lending the Soviet bloc a great deal more, at the eventual expense of Western taxpayers. Or they must call a halt, hurting Western commerce but severely damaging the East. The only obvious conclusion is that such economic war is too important to be left to bankers.

The West's abnormally large yet routinely commercial investments in the East have indeed been "interfering" in the Soviet bloc, but in helpful ways that the Kremlin desperately wants continued. And Poland's bankruptcy will indeed make it even more "dependent" on Soviet help, but in ways that the Kremlin anxiously wants to avoid.

So the issue is not whether the West can hope to collect \$27 billion from the Poles and

even more from their allies. They cannot pay. The question, rather, is whether to lend them billions more, and on what terms.

President Reagan comes to the question in odd circumstances. He is demanding a military buildup that he can ill afford for the express purpose of driving the Russians toward an economic crisis that they already confront. In diplomatic weight, the terms of credit that he could establish, tomorrow, are far more potent than the missiles he aims to deploy a decade hence. And while he broods about a slight crack in his "window of vulnerability," the Soviets' window has just blown wide open.

If the president keeps listening to Western bankers and exporters, he will go right on pretending that the East's debt is collectible. He will let them roll it over and tolerate its expansion to finance the sale of Western goods and grain. That basically means taxing the democracies to permit the Communists to relieve their economic distress without seriously disturbing their military efforts.

But if he understands the moment, Mr. Reagan would seize this chance to give shape to his whole foreign policy. He would use the threat of a formal Polish default to force Western governments to buy their banks' worthless Eastern notes, at discount prices. He would require government approval for all further lending. And he would then invite the Soviets and allies to negotiate about his diplomatic, as well as economic, terms for a historic bail-out.

When next the Poles and Russians meet, they would really have something to complain about: those capitalist democracies, daring to fight with capital.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Guatemala Generals

The elections in Guatemala seem to have produced a crop of allegations of fraud. What the elections might have meant even in the absence of such allegations is uncertain. The current president, Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia, has spent four years presiding over the murder, "disappearance," exile or intimidation of the considerable swath of political leaders to his left — literally thousands of people have died, unquestionably most of them by the government's hand or with its tacit encouragement and approval. His policy has been to destroy guerrillas and all others the government regards as connected to them. He has earned his regime a reputation as perhaps the world's bloodiest, Communists and the occasional Third World crazy aside. Nothing in the record or stance of the likely next president, a general who was until recently defense minister, augurs change.

The administration hopes the Guatemalan generals can emerge from the elections disinfected and ready, or nearly ready, for American support. The generals lost that support in the Carter years because of their indiscriminate bloodletting. Some U.S. officials suggest that the new president must first demonstrate he can abate the slaughter of civilians. Others do not feel that even that demonstration is necessary: Elections are enough.

This is, to us, absolutely wrong. The guerrilla forces appear to be growing, and Cuban support may be growing, too. There is a real danger that these forces will continue to exploit the terrible social tensions in the country and eventually help tip the geopolitical balance against the United States. This is precisely the reason to repudiate the generals. They are hopelessly ineffective as instruments of anti-Communism, not to speak of social justice. They are the best thing that the guerrillas have going for them. In El Salvador the armed forces, or some part of them, are striving to treat civilians better and to support reforms. In Guatemala the armed forces do nothing of the kind.

We do not deny that, at this urgent moment in Central America, it is risky to hold at arm's length an embattled government dedicated to fighting Marxism. Superficially — only superficially — it is inconsistent with American help for the Salvadoran junta. It could give the guerrillas a boost.

The guerrillas, though, are coming on strong. They will likely come on stronger, with or without American aid to the government, unless the generals choose to start shifting toward the policies that alone offer a chance of reversing the tide.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Next Energy Crisis

"I'm not saying the energy crisis is over," cautions Energy Secretary James Edwards. But many others are. Oil prices have fallen in the wake of the slump in world demand. And it is possible that prices will not recover for years, as exporters scramble for shares of a declining market.

That, alas, is not the only possibility. The difference between glut and shortage is just a few million barrels a day. And oil consumers remain terribly dependent on the steady flow of fuel from the politically unstable Gulf. Even if the oil does flow, there is a danger of rapid price fluctuations that undermine the U.S. economy and prolong dependence on imported energy. Simple prudence dictates insulating the economy from oil shocks. The best way to do that is still energy taxes.

It is no wonder OPEC is in a jam. Oil-importing countries responded to the 1979-80 run-up in oil prices with a dramatic conservation effort. America has cut imports by nearly a third. In recent weeks oil has changed hands for \$4 to \$6 a barrel less than the official OPEC price.

But this is not the first time oil importers have been shocked by a price explosion and then lulled by price erosion. That's just what happened between 1974 and 1979. The lull came to an abrupt end with the Iranian revolution. Overnight, there were gasoline lines again. Oil prices doubled. Something similar could happen again as the result even of rumors that exports from Saudi Arabia would be interrupted by war or boycott.

Such cycles do not merely unsettle energy markets; they disrupt whole economies. To

contain the inflationary impact, governments create recessions. Then the damage is compounded when oil prices eventually work their way down again as businesses that planned for high energy prices are stuck with the consequences. Today, for example, Detroit's huge investment in fuel-efficient cars is threatened by falling gasoline prices. So, too, are projects to develop secure higher-cost fuels like natural gas from unconventional sources and high-viscosity oil.

That dreary cycle suggests first the need for international agreements to limit crisis buying and for internal plans to limit consumer demand in emergencies. It is also important to insulate the American economy from rapid changes in world oil prices.

How might that be done? A stiff fee on imported oil — increasing its cost by a third or more — would buffer the shock of falling oil prices. And it would make rapid price increases less likely by reducing demand. Much the same result could be accomplished with a tax on gasoline. None of this would be easy to achieve. Consuming nations are reluctant to tie their hands with purchasing agreements. The Reagan administration is opposed to any emergency system for apportioning temporary domestic shortages. And hardly anyone who covets public office in America is willing to support energy taxes.

Unless Americans are willing to act when the oil is flowing, we remain at risk the minute it stops. As former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger puts it: "The energy crisis is over until our next energy crisis."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## March 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Electricians' Strike Ends

PARIS — The strike of Paris electricians is at an end. It appears that one of the most important factors in bringing about a settlement was the force of public opinion. Deputations of theater managers, newspaper directors and tradesmen waited upon the authorities and laid stress on the disastrous consequences of the strike to Paris in general. The first result was a statement made by M. Clemenceau, Prime Minister, that civil and military authorities in the capital were taking steps to assure the working of all the power stations. After hours of conversations at the Hotel de Ville, an arrangement was arrived at. The electricians will in future be assimilated to municipal employees.

### 1932: U.S.-Russian Trade Grows

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Soviet Russia's foreign trade has undergone a remarkable evolution in recent years. Countries that before the war had no commercial relations with the name with czarist Russia have developed a system of regular trade exchanges under the Soviet regime. Comparative statistics from Soviet official sources show that in 1913 the United States exported 79 million rubles' worth of goods to Russia, Germany exported 652 million and Great Britain 173 million rubles. In 1929-30, the second year of the five-year plan, the position is completely reversed, the United States being Russia's best seller. Germany coming next, with Britain in third place."

## Reagan and the New Nuclear Arms Protests

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the beginning of this winter, the protest movement against the nuclear arms race resounded through the streets of Western Europe. Now we are beginning to hear it in the United States, like the vague rumblings of distant thunder before a storm.

In California, over half a million people have signed a petition to put on that state's November ballots the question of a mutual U.S.-Soviet freeze on the production, testing and use of nuclear weapons.

In Vermont, 155 of 185 town meetings have approved resolutions calling on the state Legislature to petition Congress and the president to support a similar policy. This movement has attracted attention not only in Congress but also in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon and the state of Washington.

For a while, the administration was able to dominate the security debate in Congress with a simple argument: If we are wrong in calling for large increases in the military budget, all we can lose is money; if the opponents of our defense budget are wrong, we could lose everything.

This proposition is persuasive to congressmen in an election year, but gradually opposition to Reagan's defense and economic policies has been spreading from the churches and the universities to the press and now to town meetings, for a number of reasons.

Aside from the nuclear question, there is a growing feeling that Reagan is getting into deeper trouble at home and abroad; that he is trying to be faithful to his campaign promises and his old right-wing buddies one day, rejecting their policies the next day, compromising with everybody, and convincing nobody.

This worked for a while. In his first year, Reagan strangled the country with his charm, and he is still convincing Congress that he needs more than 17,000 new nuclear weapons to add to the 20,000 or 30,000 now in the U.S. arsenal, while interest rates and unemployment rates rise. Not only the allies and the Democrats but leading members of his own party are beginning to protest.

The change now is that these doubts are moving into the public arena. For the first time, his defense budget, his Central American policy, his spending deficits, his

amiable acceptance of public fights within his Cabinet, and particularly his genial acceptance of the opposition of the poor and the Western allies are stirring up a storm. It is not that he imposes his views on the opposition. When the allies told him that they could not accept his sensible proposal to establish a reliable balance of power with new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, unless he agreed to negotiate a nuclear compromise with the Soviets, he came forward with a compromise proposal.

When President José López Portillo of Mexico offered to mediate in the Central American crisis, Reagan finally but reluctantly agreed that Secretary of State Haig should talk it over with the Mexican foreign minister in New York. But the idea is getting around on Capitol Hill and also in the allied capitals that he responds to opposition only under intense pressure, and this is what is now happening in the New England town meetings in their rising demand for control of nuclear weapons.

There are, however, two dangers: First, that public emotions for peace might, for political reasons in an election year, compel acceptance of a "freeze" on the production, testing and use of nuclear weapons that would leave the Soviet Union with a dangerous advantage in conventional and medium-range nuclear weapons. And second, that the public anxiety back of these proposals should be ignored, thus dividing the American people and the allies, to the benefit of the Soviet Union.

The administration's reaction to the anti-nuclear movement is not reassuring. They think, with good reason, that the control of nuclear weapons is too complicated and dangerous to be decided in New England town meetings or in petitions to the California Legislature.

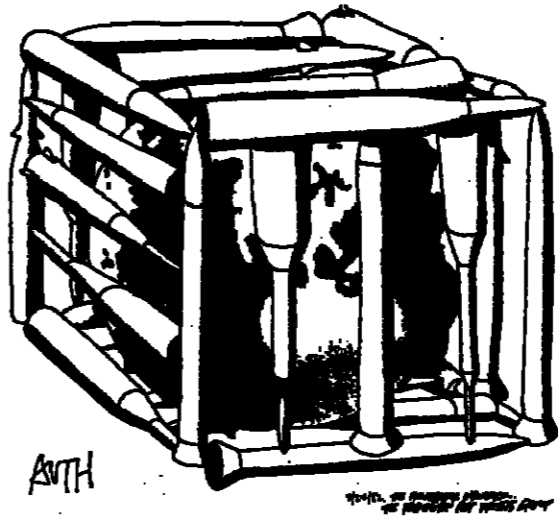
Unfortunately, they also seem to believe that they don't have to explain why they reject a freeze on the production, testing and use of nuclear weapons, or why they are so worried by Mexico's offer to start talks with Castro and the combatants in El Salvador, or why they reject Moscow's offer of a summit meeting between Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev to discuss all these tangles.

In fact, there are many good reasons why the Reagan administration should not allow Brezhnev to divert world attention from the Soviet outrages in Poland and Afghanistan, or why it doesn't want to talk to Castro about his military interventions in Central America and Africa. But by failing to explain, they merely encourage the public opposition they deplore.

This is leaving the propaganda advantage to Brezhnev, who, ironically, seems to be in more and more trouble at home with his health and also with the Communist apparatus since the death of Mikhail Suslov.

So the public is beginning to get a reprieve from the fear of nuclear war goes on and is mounting. With the president back from his ranch in California, he will not be able to ignore it, any more than he will be able to brush aside the opposition to his budget. For he is losing support all around. With three years to go this is serious not only for him and his administration but for the country.

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## Monetarist Disciplines in the Democracies

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — It has been a demolition derby for economic theories in the past 20 years. One after another, they have been battered and consigned to the scrap heap. The wreckers' latest target is monetarism: the idea that inflation is too much money chasing too few goods, and that reducing it requires reducing money growth. If the wreckers succeed, America will be the loser.

It is true that monetarism has contributed mightily to the appalling condition of the American economy. Interest rates are sky-high. The credit-sensitive housing and auto industries are reeling in depression. The Europeans and Japanese blame high U.S. rates (which they emulate to prevent currency outflows) for having deepened the world recession. Stump at home and abroad encourages protectionism and stifles investment.

No one wants this, but monetarism never promised easy economic adjustment. That is a great virtue. Most other economic theories, as they were simplified for public consumption, assumed magical qualities; they implied that all good things (low inflation, high employment, rising living standards) would be possible simultaneously. The monetarists never played the popularity game. Their ideas are not the ultimate wisdom on economic policy, but they are the necessary starting point.

What is — or ought to be — at issue is not monetarism's credibility as economic theory but its workability as public policy. Monetarism is harsh and, unless its social and political acceptability can be improved, it may not be given the chance to succeed. Sadly, President Reagan has virtually ignored this.

By monetarist theory, short-term changes in economic growth and inflation fundamentally result from changes in the money supply. If the Federal Reserve Board increases money growth, people find themselves with higher money balances — cash and checking deposits — than they want; they spend more and the economy grows faster. By the same token, if the Fed reduces money growth, people find their money balances diminished; they spend less and the economy slows down — or goes into a slump.

The same logic works in reverse and explains why most monetarists never claimed that controlling inflation would be painless. Lower money growth does not suffice to accommodate the money needs of consumers and businesses at higher inflation rates. The resulting spending slowdown creates "dead" in the economy (translating: underused factories, higher unemployment) that puts downward pressure on prices.

Anyone who took seriously the Federal Reserve Board's pledge in October, 1979, to reduce money-supply growth ought to have realized that the economy was in for a spell of stagnation or slump. The Fed has, in fact, carried through. From 1978 to 1981, growth of so-called M-1 (cash plus checking accounts) has declined from 8.3 to 5 percent, measured from the fourth quarter of one year to the fourth quarter of the next.

### Seeing the Choices

The results roughly fit the monetarists' pattern. Changes in money growth generally preceded changes in spending. In the past six months, inflation has abated slightly. The consumer price index (December to December) rose 8.9 percent last year compared with 12.4 percent in 1980. The rise in average hourly earnings declined from 9.6 percent in 1980 to 8.3 percent in 1981. If serious monetarism dates to October, 1979, these improvements arrived right on schedule.

But the features that make monetarism an attractive economic theory — its honesty in admitting that change takes time and involves disruption — also render it unappealing to politicians. It has an almost medieval flavor; most economists like to think they have come up with something better.

The trouble is that they haven't. The "liberal" approach of an incomes policy — persuading labor and business to restrain wages and prices instead of having tight money do the job — suffers from inherent contradiction. In return for restraint, it promises to keep the econ-

omy near full employment. But the resulting tight markets for labor and goods are precisely those that enable workers and firms to raise wages and prices.

The current recession only confirms that people and firms react more to experience than exhortation. One of the slump's hallmarks is major concessions by labor unions, eliminating cost-of-living increases, reducing future wage gains and even accepting some wage cuts. But it has taken massive distress — in autos, trucking, airlines — to produce these concessions. Alone, no incomes policy could have achieved them.

But equally large social defects may defeat monetarism. If inflationary bias discredited liberal economic policies, monetarism risks foundering on its depressive effects: persisting high unemployment, stagnant investment and living standards. It can succeed politically only if declines in inflation are sufficiently rapid to allow resumed economic growth. This can be considered a good bet but it is hardly a certainty. Much of inflation's recent decline has involved slower increases in oil and food prices and interest rates.

What might hasten the process are policies to make wage and price decisions more realistic and competitive. In health care, housing and labor markets, such policies exist, but the administration has embraced them only halfheartedly. Even more important is a deeper public appreciation of the choices involved. The idea that wage increases can be divorced from gains in efficiency — an idea that spread in the 1960s and 1970s — assures inflation and, ultimately, unemployment.

But the president has remained stone silent on the broader issues. What is at stake goes beyond economic theory or quibbles with the technicalities of Federal Reserve policies. Monetarism is a form of discipline. No economic approach, not even an incomes policy, can work if people do not accept the discipline. The basic question is whether democratic societies can control their economies without veering toward the extremes of high inflation and prolonged slump — or simply stagnating in between.

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## British Social Democrats Come to Crossroad

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Seven or eight months ago, it looked as if there might be major political realignments under way in both the United States and Great Britain. On this side of the Atlantic, the Republicans were making giant strides toward overtaking the Democrats' 50-year-old status as the majority party. And in Britain, the new Social Democratic Party (SDP), in alliance with the Liberals, seemed poised to take power.

But in a subsequent interview in The New York Times, the leading alienist of the day, who had examined Mrs. Eddy, the court's request, stated: "There really is no mystery about [Mrs. Eddy]. The sensational stories which have been disseminated about her have no foundation in fact, although they can be very easily traced to a spirit of religious persecution that at last quite overcame itself."

RICHARD ROBINSON, London.

## Letters

### The Eddy Case

Here is a footnote to "75 Years Ago" (JHT, March 4), which called a suit against Mary Baker Eddy to secure an account of her financial affairs, and the "mysterious operations" surrounding her. The suit, which was brought at the instigation of the New York World and had less to do with her financial affairs than with the control of her church, was dropped without any evidence being offered. In a subsequent interview in The New York Times, the leading alienist of the day, who had examined Mrs. Eddy, the court's request, stated: "There really is no mystery about [Mrs. Eddy]. The sensational stories which have been disseminated about her have no foundation in fact, although they can be very easily traced to a spirit of religious persecution that at last quite overcame itself."

### Against Evolution

To call the theory of evolution a science is to completely disregard the irrefutable archeological, geological and astronomical evidence that refutes it and supports the biblical account of creation. Teaching the fairy tales and myths of evolution as science can be equated to teaching the alchemists' attempt to turn other metals into gold as proven scientific fact. It is

interesting to note that even Darwin rejected this, his own theory, before his death.

VICTOR B. STOCKDELL, Vienna.

### Tangoes in Paris

In Michael Zwerin's article "Tango is Alive and Well in Paris" (JHT, Feb. 17), which I enjoyed very much, he states that the tango was brought to Paris right after World War I. As a Parisian and an octogenarian, I can testify that he should have written "before." I remember being a 9-year-old spectator of a demonstration that took place in 1911 during a charity function in an orphanage at Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, a suburb of Paris. The dance must therefore already have been introduced in Paris itself, as I very much doubt that it was a premiere.

The tall male dancer wore a sailor's outfit, with pants called "pattes d'éléphant." The woman was petite, in a short navy blue pleated skirt and black silk stockings. I was a musical child, and I recall being fascinated by those strange rhythms and chords and that lovely dancing.

I wish I could produce a program as evidence — there must have been one. Perhaps some old Parisian, raking his or her memories, could recall a Paris tango from even earlier than 1911.

URBAIN ROULLIER, Paris.

month have shown the SDP-Liberal alliance losing ground, down 5 to 8 points from late 1981, and falling into a near-deadlock with Conservatives and Labor.

On a brief visit recently to Washington, where she addressed the Americans for Democratic Action convention, Shirley Williams, another former Labor minister who was instrumental in forming the SDP, acknowledged that the Glasgow contest on March 25 is too close to call now. She expressed concern that Scottish voters may not warm to the English-Welsh Jenkins, but said she had made a personal bet on a Jenkins victory.

More broadly, she told a gathering of journalists and politicians, she and the other SDP founders had "underestimated the extreme difficulty of breaking a two-party system so deeply embedded in the class structure and the business-and-labor interest group system of our country."

She said she had no regrets about walking away from a Labor Party increasingly under the control of its unilateral disarmament, anti-Common Market ideologues and the Trotskyites who have infiltrated its grassroots organization.

But she has come to see, Williams said, that the early victories, like her own return to Parliament in a November by-election, were achieved largely on a wave of protest against the old parties. But now, seeing the threat Tories and Labor are uniting to cut off the interloper's support.

But there is more to it than that, she acknowledged. The early surge was based on a "broad and frothy" support, without much in the way of organizational or intellectual underpinnings. She said 60 percent

of the party's members were political novices, easily put off by the nitty-gritty and the iniquities of the process. During the eight-month surge of the party's birth, it had only two paid staff members.

Now, the press, which welcomed the novelty of the new force, is demanding to know exactly what it stands for. And the process of producing a definition has produced strains between those, like Jenkins, who want a slightly diluted, unambiguous Thatcherism, and those like Williams, who seek Socialism stripped of any tawdry to the unilateral disarmament, the turf-conscious union bosses or the Trotskyites.

Predictably, too, the effort to build an alliance between SDP and the long-established, unsuccessful third-party Liberals, has brought conflict about who gets to select candidates for the seats where there is the best chance of defeating a Tory or Labor member.

Last, Williams said, there are signs of a Conservative comeback, keyed to a better showing by the battered British economy in such fundamental measures as productivity and foreign trade. But she said she had no regrets about walking away from a Labor Party increasingly under the control of its unilateral disarmament, anti-Common Market ideologues and the Trotskyites who have infiltrated its grassroots organization.

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## OECD Likely To Reappoint Van Lennep

Member Nations Fail To Find Alternative

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — Emile van Lennep is likely to be reappointed to the \$75,000-a-year post of secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, officials of the organization say.

Support for Mr. Van Lennep's reappointment came at a meeting of OECD ambassadors Monday, just three weeks before he is scheduled to retire at the age of 67. After serving as secretary-general for two five-year terms, Mr. Van Lennep, a former Dutch civil servant, had agreed in 1979 to remain in the job for an additional two and a half years after the OECD failed to agree on a successor.

The deadlock has continued since 1979. The OECD officials said that a formal decision to ask Mr. Van Lennep to remain at his post could be taken when the ambassadors meet again Friday. Besides his tax-free salary, the OECD secretary-general gets a free apartment, a limousine and a substantial entertainment allowance.

European diplomats believe that the Reagan administration wants to keep Mr. Van Lennep at the OECD because of his close ties to the United States. They also believe that the Reagan administration wants to keep Mr. Van Lennep at the OECD because of his close ties to the United States.

The OECD, which was formed to foster stable economic growth and help expand free trade, does not have the legal power to make a member government change its economic policy. But it can embarrass politicians by making unfavorable judgments about their tactics in the private meetings it organizes at which the governments of the major industrial nations outside the Soviet bloc try to coordinate economic strategy and in the numerous economic reports and studies that it publishes.

Nonetheless, both West Germany and Washington favor giving the job to Helga Steeg, a civil servant in the West German Economics Ministry. U.S. officials praise Miss Steeg as a good administrator and a firm believer in the free market economic policies supported by the Reagan administration.

Italy, Britain, France and several other countries want the post to go to a former Italian finance minister, Filippo Maria Pandolfi. They argue that a political figure would give the organization's actions more weight. The United States fears Mr. Pandolfi would put more emphasis on fighting unemployment than on combating inflation.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark favor Staffan Burenstam Linder, a former Swedish trade minister. Belgium has backed a former deputy prime minister, José Desmaré, and Austria announced Monday that it favored Eugen Veselky, a Socialist politician and a close ally of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. It was the first mention of Mr. Veselky as a contender.

The deadlock over these rival nominations is increasing the likelihood that Mr. Van Lennep will be reappointed.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, one in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

### Denmark

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,230	1,580
Profits	341.9	174.9

### Canada

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	7,440	6,790
Profits	79.2	70.5
Per Share	5.42	5.11

### Hong Kong

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,600	1,430
Profits	2,600	1,430

### Japan

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,730	1,490
Profits	42.5	32.13
Per Share	0.44	0.76

### Netherlands

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	42,410	36,540
Profits	357	345
Per Share	1.97	2.01

### Singapore

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	112.7	69.6
Profits	112.7	69.6

### South Africa

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,011	1,257
Profits	1,011	1,257

### De Beers Consolidated Mines

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	60.5	51.2
Profits	1,011	1,257

### Debate on BNO Contract

LONDON — The British government, forestalling a prolonged filibuster on its plan to transfer parts of the British National Oil Corp. to a new company, Britoil, and sell them to the public, Tuesday used its parliamentary majority to pass a "guillotine" motion to impose a time limit on debate.

## Bendix Acquires Stake in RCA

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bendix, in a move many analysts saw as the prelude to a takeover attempt, announced late Monday that it had acquired more than 5 percent of RCA's outstanding stock and might buy up to 9.9 percent.

Bendix said that its purchase was for investment purposes only and that it had no present plans for an acquisition, merger or attempt to reorganize RCA.

That did not placate RCA,

which responded with a personal attack on William M. Agee, Bendix's chief executive officer, and a pledge to resist any attempt by the Michigan-based aerospace and auto supply company to influence RCA's plans.

"The purchase of RCA stock by Mr. Agee's Bendix is not welcomed by RCA," RCA announced. "Mr. Agee has not demonstrated the ability to manage his own affairs, let alone someone else's. Mr. Agee's actions in secretly accumulating a block of RCA

stock show that his only purpose is to further his own ambitions and not the interests of RCA and its stockholders or even Bendix and its stockholders.

"That's a preposterous claim," said Christopher C. Stavrou, an RCA analyst for Evans & Co. who thinks RCA's management is worried about losing control of the company. Describing the troubled company as "a sitting duck," Mr. Stavrou added, "Bendix is getting the ball rolling; if somebody else is going to move, now is the time."

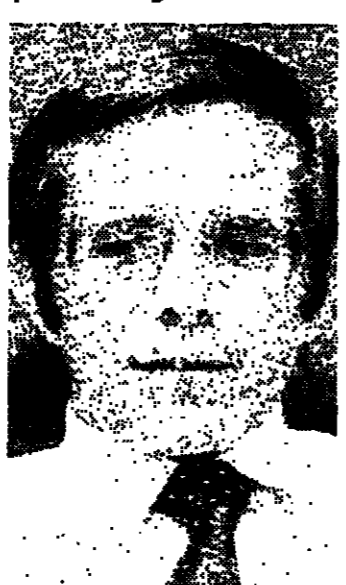
RCA's susceptibility to a takeover attempt is a reflection of its low stock price and the high resale value of many of its subsidiaries.

The company's stock finished trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$19.375 a share, down 50 cents a share. That put the market value of the 75.4 million shares outstanding during 1981 at about \$1.46 billion. Some analysts say they believe NBC alone could be sold for that price. At Monday's closing price, a 5 percent stake in RCA would be worth about \$73 million.

RCA was the most-active NYSE-listed stock Tuesday, closing at \$20 a share, up 62.5 cents a share. RCA traded at about \$65 some 15 years ago. Since then, it has missed numerous opportunities in its traditional electronics and entertainment business and has diversified into other fields with limited success. Its most recent attempt to re-establish its image as a leader in consumer electronics, the



Thornton F. Bradshaw



William M. Agee

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Hongkong & Shanghai Sees Increase in Profit

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., announcing a 40 percent increase in net profit for 1981, said Tuesday that profit is expected to rise sufficiently in 1982 for at least the same dividend to be paid as declared for 1981.

The company Tuesday also proposed a 1-for-3 bonus issue. The directors said that lower oil prices, which contributed to an easing of inflationary pressures, and high interest rates were responsible for the increase in profit.

### AEG Expects Rise in Turnover, New Orders

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken said Tuesday it expects a slight increase in turnover and new orders this year, but the company would make no forecast of net results in its preliminary statement of 1981 results.

It said the domestic economy will remain weak this year but that it expects foreign orders to increase. In its statement, AEG reiterated that it expects to present accounts showing net profit for 1981. The report said that group turnover rose 3 percent in 1981 to 14.8 billion Deutsche marks. Incoming orders rose 7 percent to 15.4 billion DM despite a decline in domestic orders.

### Kaiser Sees Completion of Talks on Sale

NEW YORK — Kaiser Steel said Tuesday that the company expects to complete negotiations by the end of this month with a group of private investors led by Stanley Hiller Jr. for the sale of the company. John Straubel, a spokesman for the investors, said that they were in the process of finishing an audit of Kaiser's operations. He said the preliminary agreement signed with Kaiser last month gave the investors the ability to study Kaiser's situation further "to determine if they would proceed with the acquisition."

The group, which offered in February to pay \$55.25 a share, or about \$414 million, for Kaiser, includes investor Ghaili Pharon and shipowner Daniel K. Ludwig.

Kaiser Steel also said Monday that James F. Will, president and chief executive officer, had resigned. He was the fourth Kaiser president since 1979 to leave after serving less than a year. Stephen A. Girard, the present chairman, will assume the additional responsibilities of president.

### Novo Industri Sales, Capital Spending Up

COPENHAGEN — Novo Industri Tuesday reported a 41-percent increase in sales for 1981 and a 50-percent increase in capital expenditure, to 903 million kroner (about \$38 million) from 201 million from 1981. It said that foreign purchases accounted for 97 percent of total 1981 sales, unchanged from 1980. The company said capital expenditure included completion of a granulation plant for detergent enzymes, an expansion of capacity for enzyme fermentation and purification, and modernization and expansion of insulin and antibiotic production facilities.

### U.S., Japan Set Talks on Auto-Export Limit

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese officials will meet here Friday to discuss the level to which Japan will voluntarily curb its car shipments to the United States for the year beginning next month, Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Tuesday. Japan voluntarily curbed its car shipments to the United States in the year ending this month to 1.68 million units, under the three-year agreement that took effect last April.

### 2 Major U.S. Independent Oil Firms to Merge

CULVER CITY, Calif. — Two major independent gasoline marketers, USA Petroleum and Oasis Petroleum, announced Monday they would merge and named Saudi Arabian investor Essam Khashoggi as chairman of the combined enterprise.

The merger will become effective May 1 and will create one of the largest independent oil companies in the United States. The combined revenue of the two companies currently are estimated at \$4 billion annually.

Mr. Khashoggi, a brother of controversial Saudi Arabian businessman Adnan Khashoggi, was a major shareholder in Oasis before being named chairman of the merged company.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 9, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.54	4.45	109.53	42.79	0.303	5.97	129.26	22.81	22.81
Brussels (B)	41.82	79.82	16.47	7.29	3.425	16.82	22.50	5.497	5.497
Frankfurt	3.25	4.25	30.19	1.882	91.38	5.415	122.18	20.80	20.80
London (B)	1.265	4.37	10.93	3.202	4.67	78.94	3.345	14.383	14.383
Madrid	1.274	3.14	39.75	21.79	—	69.25	29.221	66.48	164.74
New York	1.00	1.00	0.22	0.147	0.970	0.284	0.028	0.596	0.78
Paris	4.66	18.77	22.97	—	4.735	72.18	13.81	35.51	14.29
Zurich	1.071	3.249	78.45	30.71	0.1457	71.82	4.263	—	23.41
1 ECU	1.024	0.544	2.414	4.182	1.303	2.454	44.683	1.897	0.178
1 SDR	1.129	0.6244	2.443	4.2704	1.4935	2.9197	49.293	2.877	0.992

### Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Reuters. (1) Commercial bank. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of account. (4) Units of 1,000.



All amounts in millions except per share net

	1981	1980
Revenue	4,430	3,660
Profits	204.47	134.20
Per Share	8.25	5.38
Total Assets	2,182	—

introduction of videodisc equipment last year, has failed to meet expectations.

In his statement, Mr. Agee said: "RCA is basically a fine company with good core strength in its high-technology activities. We are encouraged by the recent statements of management about its plans and directions and believe they could lead the company along a fine future path."

Mr. Agee has led Bendix through a reorganization that has included the sale of several subsidiaries. Some of the \$900 million Bendix accumulated went for the purchase of Warner & Swasey, a machine tool manufacturer, and investments in several small high-technology concerns. The bulk of the proceeds has been earning interest while Mr. Agee shops for the major high-technology acquisition that he has talked about making for more than a year.

During the 1981 fiscal year ended Sept. 30, investment income contributed \$65.6 million to Bendix's record earnings of \$453 million on sales of \$4.4 billion. RCA earned only \$54 million on



All amounts in millions except per share net

	1981	1980
Revenue	8,000	8,010
Profits	54	315.3
Per Share	19 loss	3.25
Total Assets	7,856	—

revenue of more than \$8 billion. Its total debt has more than doubled to \$2.9 billion in the last three years. Last week, it cut its quarterly dividend to 22.5 cents from 45 cents a share.

Mr. Agee met Monday with Thornton F. Bradshaw, RCA's chairman, to inform him about the investment and to assure him that Bendix's position was a "friendly one," Bendix announced.

RCA's reply said that the company was working with two investment banking firms, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb and Lazard Frères, and its lawyers in preparing a response.

RCA's decision to defend itself by making personal attacks on Mr. Agee surprised some analysts, who said that RCA's remarks could only be interpreted as references to Mr. Agee's handling of his close friendship with Mary Cunningham, a former Bendix executive. Miss Cunningham rose rapidly through the ranks, starting as Mr. Agee's executive assistant. After 15 months at Bendix, controversy about their relationship forced her resignation in October, 1980.

## Prices Gain on NYSE In Final-Hour Surge

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a strong rally in the last hour of trading in heavy volume, and analysts expressed differing views about the reason.

The Dow Jones industrial average was virtually unchanged an hour before the close and then surged in the last 45 minutes to close up 8.37 points at 803.84. Advances edged past declines by about 780 to 720.

Volume swelled to 76.06 million shares from the 67.33 million traded Monday with the heaviest trading concentrated in the last hour.

Some analysts attributed the action to rumors that influential Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman issued a bullish statement on interest rates.

Mr. Kaufman has projected that long-term interest rates this year would come close to their 1981 highs and short-term rates would be irregularly higher throughout the year. Mr. Kaufman could not be reached for comment on the rumor.

Hildegard Zagorski of the Bache Group, discounted the rumor. "They trot that one out every time there is a sharp change in the market," she said.

Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said that when the Dow average dropped below 790, the market was ripe for a technical

bounce. "There was a lot of indiscriminate short selling and most of the margin liquidation was exhausted," he said.

Dreyfus Corp. Vice President Monte Gordon said of the first sluggish hours of trading, "The dimension of (the recession) is unknown, but the impact is quite visible in the decline in corporate earnings and lowered estimates by analysts."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan Tuesday dismissed talk about the chance the economy might slip into a depression as "absurd."

Mr. Regan said the administration's economic program, coupled with congressional action to reduce further government spending, "will bring this nation out of the twilight of recession and into the bright daylight of prosperity."

Describing as a "myth" talk that the economy might worsen into a depression, the Treasury secretary said, "Nothing could be more absurd nor further from reality. This nation is nowhere near that fate."

Courtney Slater, a private Washington economist, said Tuesday that the recession may have reached its low point in February and should be at or near its turning point.

"The February employment data released last Friday add to the evidence that the economy is at, or very near, its turning point," she said.

Beryl Sprinkel, the Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, said in Paris Tuesday that U.S. unemployment is likely to rise to around 9 or 10 percent, from February's level of 8.8 percent, before turning downward in the second half of this year.

In corporate news, a U.S. judge Tuesday denied the requests of dissident Marathon shareholders to block a special shareholder meeting Friday on the proposed merger with U.S. Steel Corp.

Atlantic Richfield chairman and chief executive Robert O. Anderson said Tuesday he will recommend the election of William F. Kieschnick, the company's president, as chief executive officer.

The U.S. dollar closed generally higher in London, while the pound closed lower after the presentation of the 1982-83 British budget, which was seen as mildly inflationary, dealers said.

Sterling finished at \$1.8047 against a close Monday of \$1.8252. Dealers said the Bank of England supported the pound when it fell below \$1.80.

The dollar closed at 2,3670 Deutsche marks, up from a close Wednesday of 2,3415 DM.

In London, gold closed Tuesday at \$325.25 an ounce, down slightly from Monday's \$326.50.

## N.Y. Stock Analysts Still Looking for the Bottom

By Vartan G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices are slogging through their worst bear market since 1974, and the prevailing view in Wall Street is that share prices will probably get worse before any genuine recovery sets in.

Market analysts try to pick the market bottom, they usually focus on the Dow Jones industrial average, since most investors equate this barometer with the overall action of stock prices.

Thus, Robert J. Farrell of Merrill Lynch forecasts the market's major bottom lies somewhere in "the low 700s." Donald I. Trott of A.G. Becker Inc. envisages the 725 to 750 range as the ultimate low. Charles Jensen of MKI Securities Corp. predicts the Dow will hit bottom "around the 730 level."

All three of these technical market analysts expect the Dow to reach its low point this spring, or between April and June. In the past, the month of May has marked the end of a fair number of bear markets. (October is another good month for market bottoms.)

### Calling Turns

There is, however, another useful technique for calling turns of down markets, and the average investor can utilize it as well as the Wall Street professional.

"In a general sense, you can tell that sectors of the market are ready to recover when their stocks quit going down in the face of bad news," says Martin D. Sass, president of M.D. Sass Investors Services Inc., which manages \$450 million for clients.

Furthermore, when stocks actually climb despite disconcerting developments, such as contract cancellations or forecasts of a profit slowdown, a bull market may be developing.

Recently, technology issues have been hit particularly hard on adverse news, and this leads Mr. Sass, among others, to believe the end of falling prices for this once-favored group is not yet in sight.

Last Friday, for example, Carol Lynch of Merrill Lynch lowered her 1982 earnings projections for Teledyne. That same day

Teledyne's shares, which sold at a record price of 174 in mid-1981, dropped 3 points, to 121 1/2. Monday, the stock fell to 117. Meanwhile, the value of the most heavily traded Teledyne call option was cut in half.

But another issue, Data General, produced the best evidence that disappointing news still touches off drops in stock prices. Data

### NEWS ANALYSIS

General makes minicomputers, and less than a year ago its stock was changing hands as high as 68 1/2.

Last Thursday the stock price plunged 10 points, to 33 1/2, after the company's management said earnings in the current fiscal quarter would be less than the 83 cents a share earned a year ago. Data General closed Friday at 28 1/2. On Monday it went to 27. This served as a classic example of what Alan R. Shaw of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. calls the "black hole" syndrome, wherein a stock hits a vacuum on bad news.

As for a stock that has shown

It was a different story with a happy ending for alert traders owning put options on Data General. Put options allowing holders to sell Data General's stock at a set price of \$40 until these contracts expire March 19 proved to be a speculator's dream. These puts soared last week to 11 1/2 from 5 1/2.

The same put options traded during the week as low as 1/4. This meant that, ideally, if a person had bought a put at the week's lowest price and then sold out at Friday's close, he could have made \$92 for every \$1 ventured — less commissions.

Aside from Data General, other technology issues have given ground recently, reflecting the impact of either scaled-down earnings estimates or reported profit declines. This list includes Perkin-Elmer, Amdeh and Digital Equipment. In February a spectacular free fall occurred in shares of Datapoint Corp. After company officials lowered their earnings projections, the stock plunged 16 1/2 points in one week.

As for a stock that has shown

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## Tourism in Canada

## Toronto Area Offers a Variety of Attractions — Exchange Rate Favors Visitors

By George Brett

TORONTO — There is a compelling reason for visiting Toronto and Canada in the near future, quite apart from the usual attractions.

Toronto is by no means a cheap place to visit, but right now it is comparatively inexpensive because of the low value of the Canadian dollar, which is hovering not far above a 50-year low against the U.S. dollar (one Canadian dollar equals about 82 U.S. cents).

To get the best rate, you are advised to exchange your money at banks, which are open only from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday to Thursday and to 5 p.m. on Friday. You can use U.S. dollars at restaurants, taverns, theaters, hotels or anywhere else, but rarely will the exchange rate be as high as at the banks.

Metropolitan Toronto (which natives call Metro), on the north shore of Lake Ontario, is Canada's largest metropolitan area, with about 2.8 million people living in two cities (Toronto and North York) and four boroughs (Etobicoke, York, East York and Scarborough).

Americans like the clean and safe character of Toronto, and that attraction is evident each summer in the proliferation of orange license plates from New York and black ones from Michigan, which on downtown streets at least threaten to outnumber the white license plates from Ontario.

A survey of more than 6,000 visitors by the Tourist and Convention Bureau of Metropolitan Toronto last summer showed that 47.7 percent of visitors were Americans, 32.2 percent Canadians and 20.1 percent from elsewhere (Brit-

ain predominated with 10.4 percent, West Germany had 1.9 percent and other countries comprised 7.8 percent).

The following are among the attractions:

• The CN Tower: The Canadian National Railway Tower is, at 1,815 feet, the world's tallest free-standing structure. Although its height provides unparalleled reception for broadcasting companies, it also has proved to be unparalleled as a tourist magnet.

Not only can you see Rochester, N.Y., across Lake Ontario, from the CN Tower's observation platform (adults Can.\$3.50; senior citizens and youths 13 to 17, Can.\$3; children 5 to 12, Can.\$2; younger ones free), but you can dine at Sparkies revolving restaurant and disco (brunch or lunch about Can.\$20 for two, dinner about Can.\$44). Reservations required at Sparkies: 362-5411.

• Ontario Place: It consists of 96 acres of manmade islands in Lake Ontario given over to picnic grounds, theaters, a playground, lagoons, a marina, food kiosks and movies on a five-story screen. It is open from May 13 to Sept. 12, and costs Can.\$4 for adults, Can.\$1 for children 12 and under. It is free for the elderly.

• The Toronto Islands: Once a peninsula before being severed from the mainland by a storm in 1858, the islands are composed of 612 acres of parks, lagoons, amusement rides, bicycle paths and a small farm. Nine hundred people also live there. A round-trip ferry ride from central Toronto to the islands costs Can.\$1 for adults, 50 cents for senior citizens and 25 cents for children.

• Casa Loma: This "medieval" castle (built long after the Middle



Sketches by John Johnson

Ages) has French oak paneling, a hall with a 60-foot ceiling, heavy gilt doors, secret passages, two towers, 15 bathrooms and 21 fireplaces. It was built by financier Sir Henry Pellat as a showplace for furniture and art he had collected in Europe. Now owned by the City of Toronto, Casa Loma is open to the public seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is Can.\$2 for adults, Can.\$1 for youths and 50 cents for children.

• Ontario Science Center: It is a fascinating place for children with its emphasis on audience participation. Among 450 hands-on exhibits are one that makes your hair stand on end, another that lets you see your body outlined on a screen by its own heat and a third that checks your voice pattern on a screen. The center is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., seven days a week. For adults it costs Can.\$2, students Can.\$1 and children 50 cents.

Henry Moore Trove

• The Art Gallery of Ontario: It has a large Canadian collection and also houses the world's largest collection of Henry Moore sculptures. It is open from 11:30 a.m. to

5:30, and to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays; it is closed Sunday. Admission is Can.\$2 for adults and 75 cents for students; children under 12 enter free (as does everyone after 5:30 p.m. Thursday).

There are more than 4,000 restaurants in Toronto, and the phone book lists them by national-

Three to Note

Three of the better ones downtown are:

• Barberian's Steak House, 7 Elm St. (beef, fresh lobster, crab). Dinner for two is about Can.\$60, not including wine.

• Carman's, 26 Alexander St., is noted for its steak and other beef dishes. Can.\$40-\$50 for two, without wine.

• Quenell's, 636 Church St., specializes in seafood. About Can.\$40 a couple, not including wine.

If you arrive at Toronto International Airport, you can take a limousine to a downtown hotel for Can.\$18.50, a bus for Can.\$5.50, a taxi for about Can.\$20 or a bus to the subway for Can.\$2.

Taxis charge Can.\$1.10 to begin

with, then 20 cents for each eighth of a mile.

Car rentals range from a budget compact car at Can.\$185 a week (which includes 1,050 kilometers free) and 15 cents per additional kilometer, to a luxury car for Can.\$343 a week (no free kilometers) and 32 cents per kilometer.

Canada, by the way, is going metric. Though you pay so much a kilometer to rent a car, you will invariably get directions in terms of miles. Gasoline is now sold by the liter, and the average price is around 26.5 cents a liter.

Metro Toronto has about 20,000 first-class hotel rooms and 13,000 other hotel and motel rooms, but they often are fully booked in summer, so don't come without reservations. The Hotel Association runs a free reservation service at 416-961-2544.

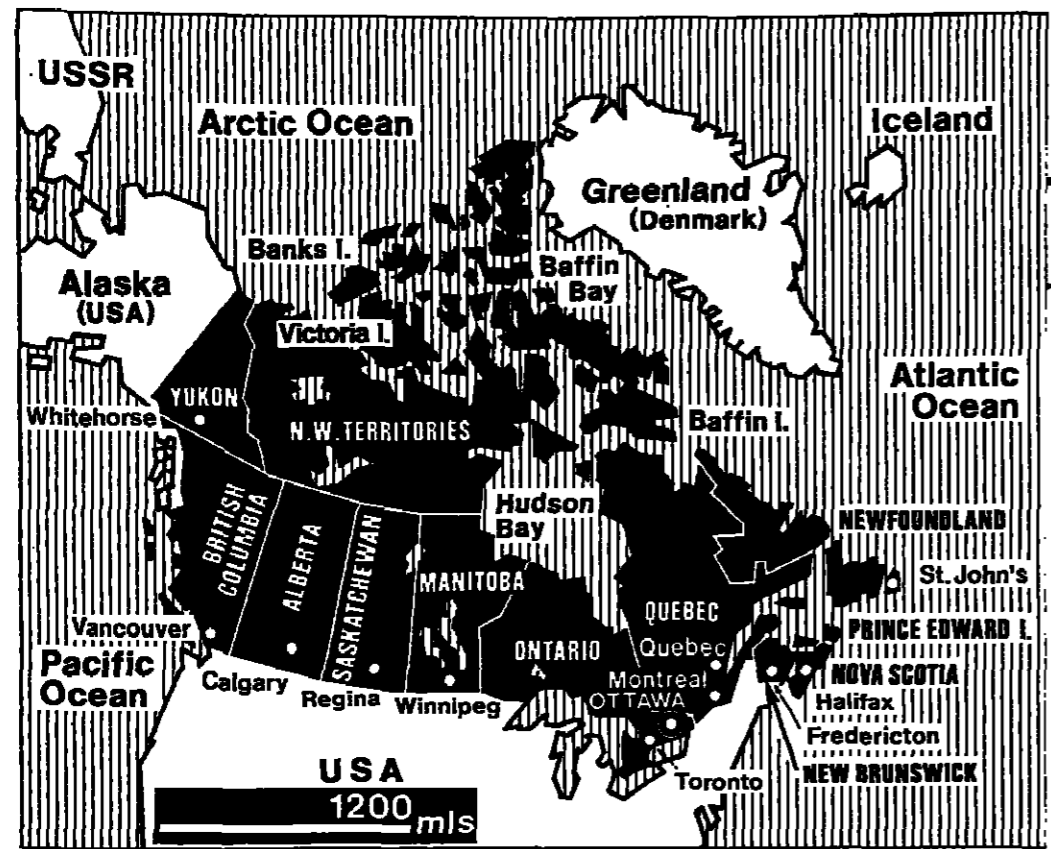
Sheraton, Hilton, Ramada Inn and Holiday Inn are represented in Toronto, and reservations in the local hotels of each chain can be made anywhere.

Sample Prices

The opulent King Edward, from Can.\$125 a night (double); the Royal York, flagship of the CP Hotels chain, from Can.\$88; the Sheraton Center, from Can.\$97; the Windsor Arms, from Can.\$60, and the Carlton Inn, from Can.\$55.

Closer to the airport, there's the Avion Motor Hotel, at Can.\$39 for a double, the Ramada Inn for Can.\$70 and the Valhalla Inn for Can.\$69.50.

For more information, write to the Convention and Tourist Bureau of Metropolitan Toronto, Eaton Center, 220 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 2H1. Or Phone 416-979-3133.



## Vancouver Rugged City on the West Coast Is More Than a 'Rain Forest'

By Vic Parsons

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The natives of this Pacific Coast city of 1.5 million hold dear a joke about the place they call home. In Vancouver, they say, you do not tan, you rust.

It is a reference to the reputation that Vancouver, Canada's third-largest city, has gained in the rest of the country. "How are things out in the rain forest?" Canadians from east of the Rocky Mountains are apt to ask.

It is true that Vancouver gets its share of rain when the winds blow in from the Pacific, especially from November to February, but there are parts of the Vancouver area where the annual rainfall is no more than in Montreal, Toronto or New York.

Vancouver, named after the 18th-century English mariner Capt. George Vancouver, is at the mouth of the Fraser River, one of the world's great salmon streams. A fairly young city even by Canadian standards, it is the largest city in the Canadian West, with its center less than an hour's drive from the United States.

Port City

Above all a port city — every year it handles a higher tonnage than any other Canadian port — Vancouver is the hub of Western Canada's mining, fishing and forest industries. Although life is usually conducted at a more leisurely pace than in the East, there is an atmosphere of youthful energy in the city.

What first strikes the visitor is the North Shore mountains, which rise 1,200 to 1,500 meters from the sea. Newcomers frequently say that they cannot forget that scene.

On a clear day late in summer, one can look across Vancouver's harbor, Burrard Inlet, and see the last winter's snow on the two peaks known as the Lions because of their resemblance to the animals.

But the presence of snow on the



Hiking Trails

For hikers in good shape, there are trails leading to those peaks, but it is wise to be prepared. A volunteer rescue team spends a good deal of its time every year searching for ill-equipped hikers. There are books available locally that describe the trails and give sound advice.

For the less ambitious or physically fit, there are roads up Mount Seymour and Hollyburn Mountain, and a gondola that can take you up Grouse Mountain. All three provide spectacular views of the city, the Strait of Georgia and Vancouver Island to the west, and more mountains to the east and south. Among them is Mount Baker, a 3,285-meter volcano that is actually in the United States but that Vancouverites consider part of their realm.

Many consider the prize jewel in Vancouver's crown to be Stanley Park, a forested peninsula close to the city's heart, with sandy ocean-side beaches and quiet shady trails whose fir, spruce and hemlock shut

out the urban noise. The park is surrounded by a seawall nine kilometers long, which is a favorite place for walkers, joggers and roller-skaters. On nearby English Bay, weekend sailors and wind surfers take advantage of brisk sea winds to sail in and out among the many deep-sea ships anchored outside the port.

The best-known attraction in Stanley Park is the aquarium, with daily shows of trained killer whales that never fail to draw spectators.

Suspension Bridges

Spanning two river canyons on the North Shore are suspension bridges, which provide excitement for the daring but are definitely not for the nervous. One, hundreds of feet above the Capilano River, is a paid attraction, but there is a shorter, equally appealing and shakier, free bridge at Lynn Canyon Park in north Vancouver.

Also on the Capilano is a government salmon hatchery that is open to visitors. It features cutaway fish ladders with glass windows where every fall you can watch the salmon leap upstream to their spawning grounds.

Vancouver's Chinatown is an attraction not to be missed. Reputedly the second-largest Chinese community in North America, after San Francisco, Chinatown is a busy area near the city center with fine Cantonese restaurants, curiosity and clothing shops, and groceries and drugstores.

Vancouver has much more: deep-sea fishing for Chinook salmon; skiing at Whistler, a World Cup site, just 100 kilometers north; trips by ferry through the Gulf Islands; the remarkably preserved totem poles of the University of British Columbia's Museum of Anthropology; and the Japanese Garden at the university, among other things. There is even secluded Wreck Beach, where the dressing custom, formal or informal, is to wear nothing at all.

## Quebec

## Advance Preparation Is Helpful In Seeing Grand Dame of Cities

Special to the IHT

QUEBEC — This 375-year-old city is like many *grandes dames* — you cannot just arrive unannounced and expect a warm reception.

Most people know that you need to book accommodations months in advance for the winter Carnival, but many assume that the city is quiet in the summer and that hotel rooms are easy to come by at the last minute. In fact, Quebec has a booming trade in the summer months, and it is important to reserve well in advance.

But the effort is worth it, especially if you are planning a trip anywhere in the vicinity of Montreal, Toronto, New York or Boston. All are an hour or less away by air from Quebec city, capital of the province and first French city of North America.

Quebec city is about 250 kilometers northeast of Montreal on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. Air fare from Montreal is about Can.\$160, and slightly more from Toronto and the cities of the northeastern United States. If you are coming from Montreal, you also might consider driving up along the scenic old highway in a rental car (about Can.\$40 a day). The bus costs Can.\$33.50 return for the 2½-hour trip, more with a guide.

Range of Prices

Once there, you will find a full range of accommodations at all prices. The Tourist Bureau at 60 rue d'Autel can help find you everything from the Hilton and Holiday Inns to the small *maisons touristiques*.

More than 100 such lodgings exist in this city of 500,000, but there are two that stand out at each end of the price range.

The first choice in first-class hotels is the 90-year-old Chateau Frontenac, a charming 500-room hotel set on a cliff with a view of the St. Lawrence. Part of the CP Hotels chain, the chateau offers double-occupancy rooms for Can.\$115-\$120.

The layout of some rooms — long corridors, for example — can be annoying, but in other rooms you get the impression that someone gave you a suite by mistake. There is 24-hour service, including an oak-paneled bar facing out on the river.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Chateau de la Terrasse, a converted 20-room mansion a stone's throw away from the other chateau. The Chateau de la Terrasse offers river-view rooms or

suites for Can.\$40-\$48 a night and about half that without the view.

This is a fine alternative for those who prefer smaller places, but it has one major inconvenience: It faces a boardwalk and park where frequent summer concerts attract crowds that celebrate until the late hours. On the other hand, you are a two-minute walk from the Frontenac and its 24-hour service, and the U.S. Consulate is right next door for newspapers from home. The small chateau offers no meal services, although guest kitchens are available.

Once settled in your room, you are free to enjoy one of Quebec's most pleasant attractions: strolling through the narrow winding streets, or taking a horse-drawn caleche (Can.\$20 for a half-hour ride with guide). From either chateau, turn left and make your way to the Rue St. Louis, and turn left again up that street, where you will find a number of restaurants. Among the best are La Caravelle and Le Continental, both of which are favorite eating spots of the province's Cabinet ministers.

After the restaurants, you arrive at the gate through which you emerge into the Grande Allée. To your right there is the Assemblée Nationale, home of the province's deputies. To your left are the ultra-modern buildings that house the premier's offices. The wind sock on top of these buildings serves a tiny heliport that is rarely used. There are free guided tours of the Assemblée several times a day in the summer.

Upon leaving, turn left again until you arrive at another gate, this one leading to the Rue St. Jean. This is a busier street than the Rue St. Louis, with shops, two movie theaters and many popularly priced restaurants.

If you have a car, ask for directions to Thelie d'Orleans, a small island that once served as the exclusive home of the city's more affluent merchants. It is a spot of rolling countryside and small *aubergers* where in most places you can see the river on both sides. There are also farms where you can pick strawberries.

Also, if you have a car, try to visit the Mont Ste. Anne. A popular ski resort in winter, it is opening to an increasing number of summer visitors who camp or make day trips to look at the Montmorency Falls and the shrine at nearby Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Finally, some tips about visiting Quebec:

- If you are going for a week-

end, it is best to leave the car behind and concentrate on strolling through the old city, which can be awkward for parking. If you are staying longer, then by all means be prepared to drive to sights outside the old city.

• Most establishments accept the American Express, Visa and Mastercard credit cards. The big hotels also accept European currencies, but it is best to buy Canadian dollars before leaving Europe. If you plan to carry U.S. dollars, you will get the best rate of exchange at the banks. Shopkeepers often offer poor rates.

• Service is almost never included in the bill at restaurants or hotels. The rule of thumb is a dollar a day per person left in the hotel room for the maid, and 15 percent to taxis and restaurants. Newcomers beware of the few restaurants that have adopted the European custom of adding 15 percent to the check.

• Once in the United States, the traveler has a choice between a number of airlines offering a "Visit U.S.A." rate, about one-third lower than the normal fare. The flight to Montreal costs about \$61 (with Eastern Airlines), that to Toronto about \$71 (with American Airlines). Any-

one who has had enough flying could take a bus — with Greyhound, for example, the trip to Montreal costs about \$41.

More Energy

Traveling this way certainly takes quite a bit more energy, and it really pays only for those who cannot settle for a date weeks ahead of time and would therefore normally have to go in the regular business class. Those who do know when they want to leave can take their pick from a large number of charter flights or book a ticket at a reduced tourist rate with one of the large airlines.

Charter flights from Europe mainly go to the eastern coast of Canada. From Paris, the rates offered by travel agencies average about \$460 for a round trip to Montreal — most of these flights go either there or to Toronto. Apart from those, Quebec is on the overseas schedule of Canada's largest charter airline, War-

## The North

## Frontier Spirit Still Pervades a Vast, Sparsely Populated Land

By Paul Koring

THE SUN, huge and red and low in the northern sky, dips, touches the horizon and then slowly rises. It never gets dark.

High on the dome-shaped mountain overlooking the old Klondike gold rush capital of Dawson City in Canada's Yukon Territory, a boisterous crowd gathers every June 21. Celebrating the midnight sun on summer solstice has become something of a rite of passage for northerners and visitors alike.

It is part of the romance still haunting the vast, varied and sparsely populated Canadian north.

Summertime is a heady blend of activity. Man and nature race through the brief May-to-September period before another long, dark winter arrives. Almost overnight the tundra blooms in a blaze of wildflowers, and red fireweed flanks snow-topped mountains. Caribou herds, about 100,000 strong, meander north to their mating grounds. Ice flushes from the rivers, and salmon start their long upstream spawning run.

Despite the development rush, the north remains a land of vast spaces, silence, unspoiled lakes and places where even an unambitious hiker can find a spot, confident that few, if any, have preceded him.

More than five times the size of France, yet home to fewer than 70,000 people, the Yukon and Northwest Territories are a wilderness paradise. Superlatives abound: Canada's highest mountains, biggest icefields, longest rivers and — northerners would argue — moose fun.

Much of that fun is typical frontier-style tomfoolery: a full-scale funeral after the demise of a popular hard-drinking parrot, a cocktail garnished with a wizzened old rooster reputedly amputated by a frostbitten prospector.

Northerners, roughly one-third North American Indian, one-third Inuit or Eskimo, and one-third Caucasian, share a strong pride in their rich and sometimes hostile land. Squabbles over native land claims, the quasi-colonial status the Canadian government imposes on the territories, and a battle between developers and environmentalists make the north hardly idyllic. But there is an intangible spell that keeps bringing back visitors (and these residents who vow annually in midwinter to leave).

Tourism is the north's second-largest industry, behind only mining, and more than 350,000 visitors arrive annually.

Trophy hunters, fishermen, history buffs and the just plain curious flock north every summer. There are even ski-plane flights from the remote outpost of Resolute Bay to the Arctic Ocean pack ice for those with an insatiable desire to stand, albeit for only a few minutes, at the North Pole.

A hardy few even head north in the bitter winters when temperatures can plunge to minus 40.

Northerners claim to suffer from cabin fever — a kind of seasonal madness brought on by too much time indoors. There is only one certain cure — a winter festival.



The names vary, Sourdough Rendez-Vous, Ravine Daze, the Ice Wren Squirm and Caribou Carnival, which now flies from a number of British airports but on May 1 will also begin service from Paris. From Amsterdam, there are flights at charter rates with Canadian National to Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, in addition to those to Montreal and Toronto.

The airlines usually offer a reduced tourist rate — either Apex, which has to be booked several weeks in advance, or another lower fare named differently by each company (with Air France, for example, it is *Vol Vacances*) — which is tied to a limited stay. Whether with Lufthansa from Frankfurt, British Airways from London or Air France from Paris, the round-trip ticket costs about \$460.

A large number of special rates is offered to tourists by Air Canada, the lowest starting at \$510 for the flight Paris-Montreal-Paris. Under certain circumstances — mainly again the time of year — anyone wanting to go to the west of Canada may do so well to book a ticket for the eastern coast and then change planes instead of taking the direct route. Details should be checked with the airline, which offers a number of flights from Europe to airports all over Canada.

Business Class

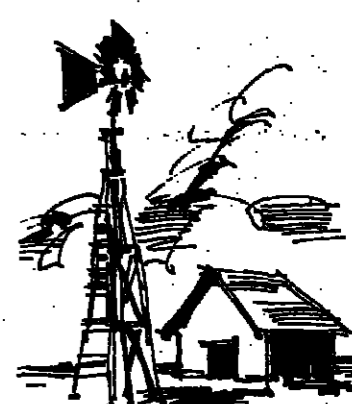
At the normal rate in the business class, the flight from Paris with Air Canada to Montreal costs the same as with Air France: about \$1,113. A business traveler from Frankfurt will be charged \$1,226 by Lufthansa, and from London with British Airways about \$1,600.

Travelers from Asia can go more cheaply to the west than to the east of Canada. Japan Air Lines charges about \$3,560 for the trip from Hong Kong to Montreal and back in the business class. A round-trip ticket to Vancouver costs \$2,540. At the reduced rate, these flights may be booked for \$2,372 and \$3,293, respectively, the rates varying with the season. From Singapore, there are no tourist rates. A round-trip ticket costs the same for everybody, about \$2,978 to

Montreal and \$2,224 to Vancouver. Passengers from Tokyo pay for a ticket to Vancouver between \$1,610 in the business class and \$1,200 at a special economy rate.

Anyone with time on his hands can take a leisurely trip by boat. Apart from a number of cruises touching on Canada, there are freighters that offer cabins to passengers from Europe on this route. The Stefan Batory of the Polish Ocean Line, for example, takes about 11 days for the voyage and charges \$1,600 for the round trip from London or Rotterdam to Montreal, \$1,080 for the one-way ticket. Cargo boats of the French Compagnie Generale Maritime take along passengers from Le Havre to Halifax. The six-day trip costs about \$378 each way.

Passengers wanting the best of both traveling worlds can combine the plane flight and the cruise: Travelers booking one of the Canada voyages on the Queen Elizabeth II from New York to Montreal at certain dates get a free return flight from Europe. The boat trip takes about 10 days and costs from \$1,390. The tourist not wanting to return right away can at a later date fly home for half the price of a normal ticket.



val, but the events in each town are much the same. Snowshoe races, dogledding, dances and silly sports like snowshoe baseball, combined with far too much drink, turn-of-the-century costumes and community breakfasts, manage to dispel cabin fever and drive absenteeism to record levels.

Charter Flights

These affairs, some of them a week long, have become so popular that airlines have no trouble filling charter flights to take "outsiders" north for the party.

Still, most tourists prefer summer visits. There are a number of package tours, ranging from single-day excursions to monthlong canoeing and mountain-climbing expeditions.

From Montreal, Nordair flies overnight excursions to Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island in the Arctic, offering tourists a quick look at the north, and a chance to buy Inuit soapstone carvings under the glare of the midnight sun.

Visitors with more time can get a better feel for the north by driving. The most popular route is the Alaska Highway, running 2,500 kilometers from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Originally a military track punched through the wilderness in 1942 to counter threats of a Japanese invasion of Alaska, the highway has since received a major upgrading.

Still, much of it is gravelled, and many of the thousands of campers who drive it each summer proclaim the feat with a bumper sticker that reads: "We drove the Alaska highway, yes, dammit, both ways."

Motorists with an even greater lust for adventure and a good set of spare tires can tackle the newest

northern highway. It runs from Dawson City north across the Arctic Circle to the modern planned community of Inuvik in MacKenzie Delta and only 100 kilometers from the Arctic Ocean.

Named for a Royal Canadian Mounted Police corporal who led the search for the ill-fated lost patrol, the Dempster Highway traverses a country rich in wildlife. Grizzly bear, moose, caribou and a host of smaller animals abound, but there is only one service station and hotel complex, situated halfway along the 735-kilometer route.

Typical of the 10-day to three-week northern package tours offered in conjunction with several airlines in the Western Arctic is a loop starting from Vancouver, British Columbia.

Following a two- or three-day ferry cruise north along the Canadian West Coast, travelers board the narrow-gauge White Pass and Yukon Railway for a daylong ride across the coastal mountain range to the Yukon capital of Whitehorse. Much the same route was used by 40,000 stamperers following the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1898.

The next leg, by plane or bus, is to Dawson City, where visitors can wander the crumbling boardwalks among crazily tilted buildings, or pan for gold in one of the public claims along the Klondike creeks.

The next stop is Inuvik, and some tours offer a side trip to Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Coast. That tiny village, called Tuk for short, is bearing the brunt of major oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea. Only a decade ago, it was a largely unattended Inuit community. Now hunting and fishing have all but disappeared, and huge drill ships have transformed the village into a noisy operations base.

The route south offers a stopover at the Northwest Territories capital of Yellowknife on the shore of Great Slave Lake, followed by a flight back to southern Canada.

Accommodations in the north are comfortable, but not luxurious. In the larger centers, there is a variety of hotels and some surprisingly good restaurants. Otherwise, scattered lodges offer hearty but simple meals and plain rooms.

Prices are steep. Except for campers, travel in the north is often prohibitively expensive except on package tours, which make their own transportation arrangements. The high cost of northern living spills over into the tourism business. As a general rule, costs for everything from gasoline to souvenirs match or exceed those in large North American cities.

## All Aboard! New York-to-Toronto Train Journeys Briefly Into Past

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO — It begins with the words of that nasal-voiced announcer who has somehow worked in every railroad station since the beginning of time: "Amtrak train to POE-trip-see, ALL-bah-knee, Skuh-NECK-tah-dee, YOU-ti-oh. SEAR-ah-low, RAAH-cher, BUFF-ah-cow, NIGH-ah-rab Falls and TOE-ah-cow now boarding on Track 18."

And it ends 12 hours later on a blustery cement platform in Canada where every day about 150 international travelers step down from the Maple Leaf, one of the newest old-fashioned rides in North America — the day train between New York and Toronto.

Launched last spring, the trains (one each way each day) are among the few rail services being added on this continent. Amtrak provides the equipment, and Via Rail, its Canadian equivalent, provides crews on the Canadian portion.

Between New York's Grand Central Terminal and Toronto's Union Station, the passenger is offered a relaxing journey through some of the prettiest scenery in eastern North America. The refurbished cars have carpets, reclining chairs and clean windows, which provide brief peeks into the changing seasons, the backwoods, and the residential and industrial backyards of another era. If a train traveler brings with him a pile of reading material, a few dollars for some surprisingly fresh fast foods and a suspended impatience with the institutionalized rudeness of bored customs officials, he can pass a pleasant day.

**Old and New**  
Toronto has always had a strong attraction for Americans, and in recent years they have traveled there to marvel at the gleaming, clean safety of a North American city that balances the charm of the old with the efficiency of the new in a community of nearly 3 million.

Planes are scheduled to make the trip in an hour and 20 minutes (airport to airport) and cost \$106.05 one way (Air Canada). Express buses take 11 hours and cost

\$71.75. The train takes nearly 12 hours and costs \$68 (\$102 round trip); children ages 2 to 11 half fare). For \$5 more a Montreal leg can be added. Reservations cannot be made for the trains, so early arrival at the station is urged, especially on summer weekends. They leave New York at 8:45 a.m. (Their southbound counterparts depart from Toronto 20 minutes later.) Information is available at 212/736-4545 or 800/523-5700.

As I walked down the ramp at Grand Central Terminal, four stony steel cars sat steaming for the journey ahead. There was a baggage car, a nonsmoking car, a smoker and a diner, now called a food service car.

Above the seats is a spacious overhead luggage rack. The drinking fountains still have those funny paper cups made for elves, but at least the cup dispensers are full. The bathrooms are, well, bathrooms, but they are well-maintained with paper towel and soap supplies. And the dining car was equipped with a special washroom for wheelchairs.

**Scenic Side**  
All this was checked as I made my way to a window seat on the northbound left (west) side, the most scenic. Precisely at 8:45 a.m., a gentle nudge signaled the start of our journey into the dark depths of the tunnels under Park Avenue. Seven minutes later, we emerged into bright sunlight.

From the right-hand side, more often than not, the countryside looks like a bunch of bushes or road banks. But from the left the view stretches into the distant hills across the Hudson River. At 9:29 we paused for our first scheduled stop, two minutes to collect eight people at Croton-on-Hudson.



At 10 came Beacon and then Poughkeepsie, Briarcliff, Hudson. The soft mumbblings of conversation grew somewhat as the nonsmoking car slowly filled. The passengers included college students heading home for a weekend, some young women with children, a few young men who seemed to sleep mostly and some middle-aged women alone and in groups, including a pair who boarded in Syracuse and read aloud every sign.

**Variety of Food**  
By 11:21 we were in Rensselaer, the station for Albany, for a 24-minute stop and cleaning. Soon after, people began slowly gathering for lunch in the food service car, which might better be called the cafeteria car. There are tables but no table service. Patrons line up at a counter to order a surprising variety of dishes.

There were soft drinks, coffee, beer and wine, yogurt, bacon and eggs, cereal and milk, pancakes and sausage, barbecue chicken, beef and macaroni, hot dogs and turkey, corned beef, hamburger and ham and cheese sandwiches. There is also what is called a Trackside, a basket of fruit, minis, cheeses and wafers, for \$1.75. For junk food addicts there are popcorn and an array of bagged confections and candies plus aspirin and Alka Seltzer.

The crew was universally friendly, with Jose Camperover, one food service attendant, patiently waiting on an indecisive elderly woman who eventually wandered away without ordering anything. "You come back again later, Ma'am, OK?" He also revealed how such a tiny counter could serve such a large selection. "Today," he confided, "everything is microwave."

By mid-afternoon there were bright yellow school buses at some track crossings, their flashing lights responding in kind to the electric crossing guards. The little train rattled through community after community at a brisk pace, its loud horn announcing each crossing. It passed behind abandoned factories, their broken windows staring blankly, near rotting



piers, past fading red barns, alongside bulging scrap metal yards and by overgrown sidings.

There were many glimpses of life: a dog barking at this metal intruder in its backyard, a young couple strolling a leaf-strewn sidewalk toward a wraparound porch, a cat peering from beneath an overturned canoe, an aproned woman on a back stoop reaching for the door, a parka-clad tyke on a swing, a drained swimming pool and the light of a television screen seeping from a darkened window.

By late afternoon inside the train the crew was closing its food service in preparation for the two station stops in Buffalo and, shortly after, the border crossing at Niagara Falls. The train crosses the gorge just below the famous falls with its billowing mists visible on the left and, on the right, the deep green stream swirling its way toward Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic.

Customs and immigration agents, the first contact many have with a new country, live in an interrogatory world that has little time or value for the simpler formats in life like "Hello" or "How are you today?" The blue-coated officials demanded: "Citizenship? Where are you going? For what reason? Any gifts with you? What's in there? Let me see it." At

peak summer times, officials have held up the train for two hours or more.

That day we were under way in 35 minutes, clicking across Ontario's wine country while the whistle moaned with increasing frequency as the train entered Canada's most densely populated urban corridor. There was the dirty mass of Hamilton, Canada's Pittsburgh, and then the curve around the lakeshore for the final gallop into Toronto after a journey of 575 miles in 715 minutes.

Gazing blankly out the window, one traveler was startled to see a familiar sight from the past. Emerging from the early evening darkness near Toronto was the old farmhouse where three decades ago two grandparents had lived. Every summer night before bedtime they would walk a little boy to the train station for some butterscotch ice cream and the exciting sight of the early-evening trains rumbling past with all their noise and power and wind and immensity.

Later at night behind that same second-story window, before drifting off to sleep, the little boy would feel in the walls the rumble of other trains passing by with their unseen cargo of people and goods. He had always wondered where they were going.

## Atlantic Provinces

By Lyndon Watkins

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Canada's four Atlantic provinces — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland — offer a gentle, easy introduction to North America. They are also close — six hours by direct jet flights from London or Amsterdam, for example.

Their charm is in their diversity. While they have a similar mix of the original Indian inhabitants, the descendants of British, French, Dutch and German settlers, and a cosmopolitan array of more recent immigrants, each has evolved differently.

New Brunswick has the largest proportion of French-speaking Acadians. They make up almost half the population, and the province is now officially bilingual. The landscape is on the grand scale, with forests, rivers and valleys in bold, primary colors.

Nova Scotia, as its name suggests, is still proudly Scottish. "Mac" or "Mc" is a prefix to half the names in the telephone book; this is particularly true of Cape Breton, the island and highland area of Nova Scotia where to be bilingual means to speak English and Gaelic.

**Clan Gathering**

Every five years, Nova Scotia plays host to Scottish people from around the world in a summer festival celebrating the International Gathering of the Clans. Elizabeth, the queen mother, attended the founding festival three years ago.

Although small, Prince Edward Island is a visual delight, with white and red wooden farmhouses set in green meadows and red soil. It is Anne of Green Gables country, and it is as bright and charming as the story by Lucy Maud Montgomery of the orphan schoolgirl growing up there at the turn of the century. The hit musical adaptation from the novel has played everywhere from London to Tokyo and is a regular offering — this year from June 18 to Sept. 4 — at the summer season of musical theater presented at the Charlottetown Confederation Center of the Arts. The center was established to commemorate the 1864 meeting of colonial premiers that eventually led to Canadian independence in 1867.

Newfoundland is the most varied. From Edmonton, the Yellowknife goes east into the wheat-growing flatlands of Saskatchewan. — VIC PARSONS



ied and, in many ways, the least different from any other part of North America. Atlantic Canada, perhaps because it is the oldest area of continual settlement in the continent north of the Gulf of Mexico, is very much like Europe in having distinctively identifiable regional accents. And nowhere is this more true than in Newfoundland. The Irish of the St. John's area lends a rich, lyrical quality to the speech pattern. The outposts of the long inaccessible south coast have the soft, slower imprint of peoples who settled there as fishermen from the West Country of Britain three or four centuries ago.

Newfoundland's landscape is at times barren and demanding, but like most parts of Atlantic Canada it is a paradise for the nature lover.

Where else can one come so close to surviving miracles such as baleen whales, which assemble in scores in the fjords and bays of the province to display themselves to the tourists, or to the puffins, petrels, auks and gullies that gather in profusion only an hour's drive from the provincial capital, St. John's.

Trinity Bay is "at least 10 times better than anywhere else in the world" for viewing whales, according to zoologist Peter Beasish. The enormous, toothless mammals arch gracefully in the water, seemingly careful not to upset the boats of people observing them.

Whale watching is both a fascinating experience and a business. Ocean Contact Ltd. offers a week-long package of scientist-guided boat excursions, plus hotel accommodations and transportation to and from St. John's airport, for about \$250 per person. Information can be obtained by writing PO Box 10, Trinity Bay, Nfld., AOC 2S0.

Newfoundland is also the home of the caribou, which can be seen

in the newest of the province's national parks, Gros Morne. The park is nearly 2,000 square kilometers of breathtaking grandeur — waterfalls, misty fjords and ice-scoured rock.

If observing nature is not enough, visitors can hunt and fish in some provinces, but licenses are required and the penalties for illegal activity are strict. Information can be obtained from the departments of tourism in each of the provincial capitals: Halifax, St. John's, Fredericton and Charlotte-town.

**Tuna Fishing**

If the salmon and trout streams of the region do not offer a sufficient challenge, go for the ultimate in angling: tuna. Fish of 1,100 pounds or more are landed during most summers. Some fishing is available from ports in all four provinces, but the action varies from year to year.

Hotels in the region range in price from Can.\$60 for a single accommodation in first-class, big-city hotels, to Can.\$20-\$25 for motels in out-of-the-way places. Food is both interesting and good throughout most of the region and prices are reasonable. Package bus tours range up to about Can.\$650 for 10 days, including accommodations. Cars rent for about Can.\$130 a week, plus gasoline, and campers between Can.\$200-\$300.

One thing most European travelers will appreciate is Atlantic Canada's climate. Being at the edge of the continent, the region does not experience the extremes of climate, particularly in summertime, found elsewhere. New Brunswick tends to be warmest in the summer, but it seldom has the high levels of heat and humidity present further inland. The best time is the fall.

GEORGE BRETT is a free-lance journalist based in Canada, and a former reporter for the Toronto Star.

VERONIKA HASS is a free-lance journalist based in Paris.

PAUL KORING, based in New York, is on the staff of the Canadian Press and Broadcast News service.

ANDREW H. MALCOLM is a reporter on the staff of The New York Times.

VIC PARSONS, based in Toronto, is on the staff of the Canadian Press and Broadcast News service.

LYNDON WATKINS is a free-lance journalist based in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## The West Adventure and History Aboard on the Rambling Yellowhead Highway

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia — Most visitors to Canada are well aware of the great Trans-Canada Highway, which spans the continent over a distance of 8,000 kilometers.

But in the Canadian West — the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Pacific Coast province of British Columbia — there is a second, less-traveled route that offers visitors just as good a look at the varied nature of the country.

It is called the Yellowhead Highway, named after Tete Jaune, a half-French, half-Iroquois trapper whose shock of blond hair left such a vivid impression that a road, a mountain pass and a railway whistle-stop were named after him.

Depending on how you look at it, the Yellowhead starts or ends at Prince Rupert, a small port town on Canada's northwest coast, only a few kilometers by sea from Alaska. Rupert, as the locals call it, has been singled out as a port of increasing importance as Canada seeks to expand its trade ties with the Pacific Rim countries. It is a good place to start a trip along the 2,800-kilometer Yellowhead route.

Getting there is an adventure in itself. You can fly from Vancouver, but a recommended trip is by coastal boat from Vancouver or Vancouver Island along the fjord-like inside passage where mountain walls rise thousands of feet on each side. Once in Prince Rupert, you have the option of traveling on the highway into the British Columbia interior, or coasted with historic site and center of a mid-19th-century gold rush. In the wild Fraser River canyon or along the scenic Thompson River, the daring may try a bone-jarring trip on a rubber raft.

Stay with the Yellowhead, however, and east of Prince George you will travel along the upper reaches of the Fraser toward the spectacular mountain setting of Smithers and the lake country around Burns Lake, to Prince George in central British Columbia.

Those wishing to return to Vancouver can now take the highway south through the cowboy country of the Cariboo, with perhaps a side trip to Barkerville, a reconstructed historic site and center of a mid-19th-century gold rush. In the wild Fraser River canyon or along the scenic Thompson River, the daring may try a bone-jarring trip on a rubber raft.

Salmon was the basic necessity for the Indians of the West Coast, and if you head inland along the Yellowhead, you will travel by the great Skeena River, which was a prime source of the fish. In places, where the highway and the railway are jammed together through the Skeena's narrow gorge, you may feel that the river is too close for comfort, but it is a rewarding trip for scenery buffs.

About 150 kilometers east of Rupert is Terrace, a lumber town ringed by mountains. From here, you can go north by road up the rough Stewart-Cassiar highway to the Yukon and Alaska, or south about 60 kilometers to Kitimat, the second-largest aluminum smelter in the world, where you can watch the metal being made. On the way to Kitimat you will pass hot spring baths at Lakelse.

From there, one goes on past the

Rocky Mountains and Alberta. There are few people in this stretch, and chances are you will spot a moose browsing nonchalantly by the road. East of Tete Jaune Cache, you pass under the shadow of 3,954-meter Mount Robson, a majestic peak and the highest in the Canadian Rockies. Then it is through the Yellowhead Pass, into Alberta and Jasper National Park.

Jasper has a ski tram that will take you to a peak from which you can see the town and the aquamarine Athabasca River, flowing northeast toward the Arctic Ocean.

From Jasper, you can head south along Highway 93, past the

Columbia Icefield's glaciers, which straddle the Continental Divide but come right down to the road, and on to Lake Louise and Banff, where you again connect with the Trans-Canada Highway. This area is a favorite campground for Canadians and foreign visitors alike.

Should you resist the temptation to go south, and continue on the Yellowhead, you will head east across muskog swamp and poplar forest to the prairies. About halfway to Edmonton, Alberta's capital, you will see the first grain elevators, the hallmark of a Canadian prairie town. Closer to Edmonton are the oil derricks that have helped make Alberta Canada's richest province in the last 30

years. From Edmonton, the Yellowknife goes east into the wheat-growing flatlands of Saskatchewan. — VIC PARSONS

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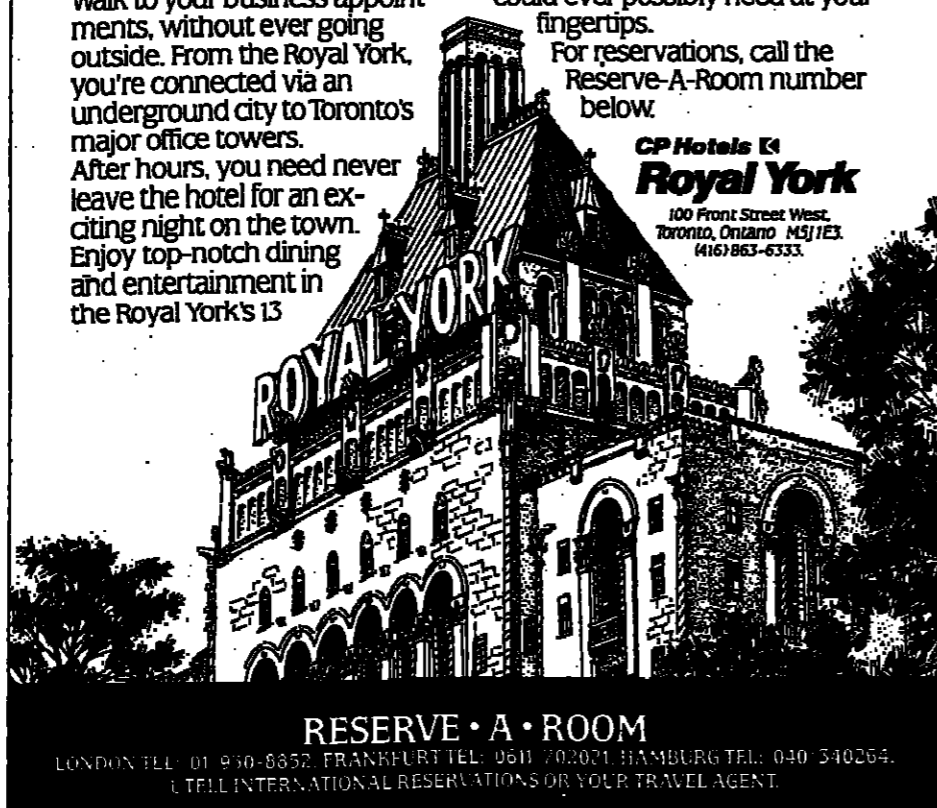
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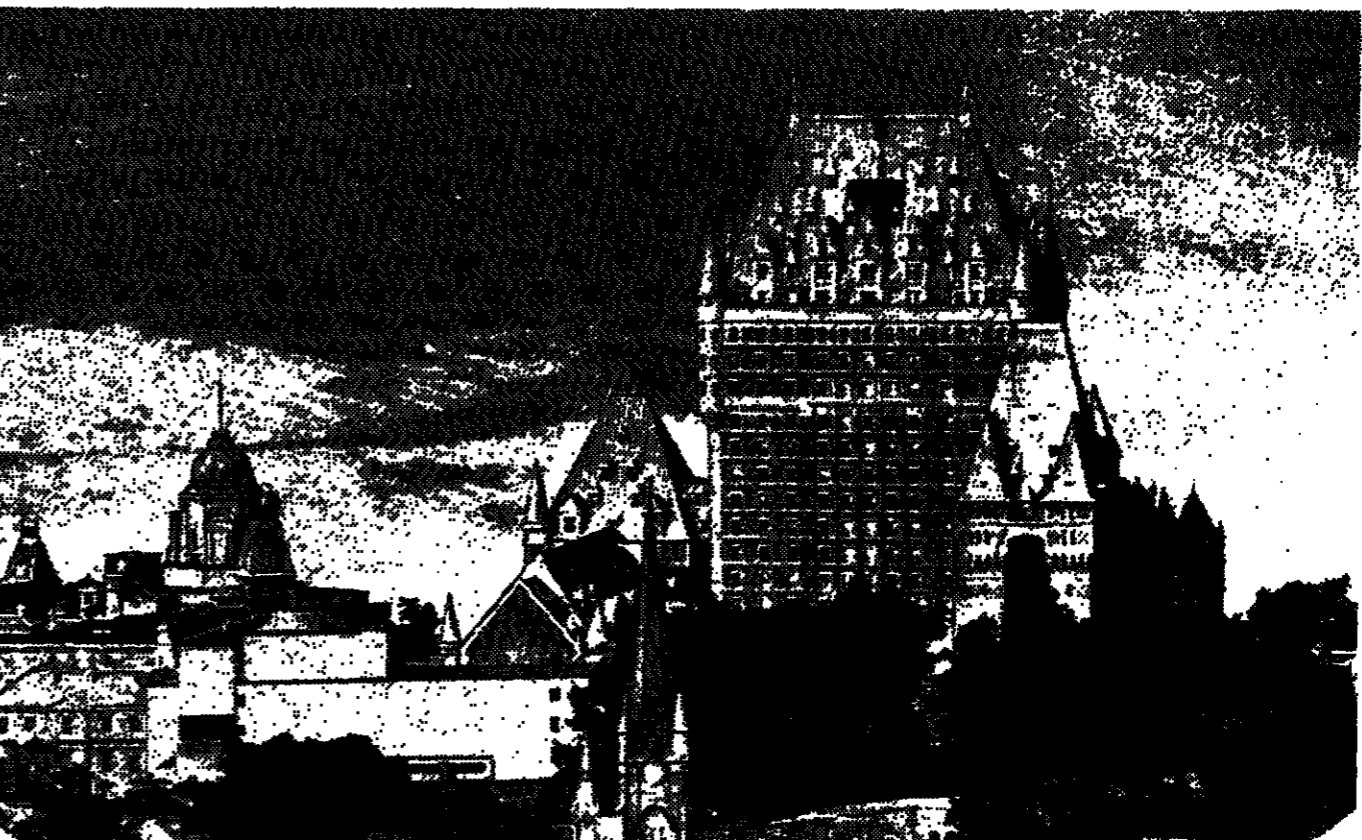
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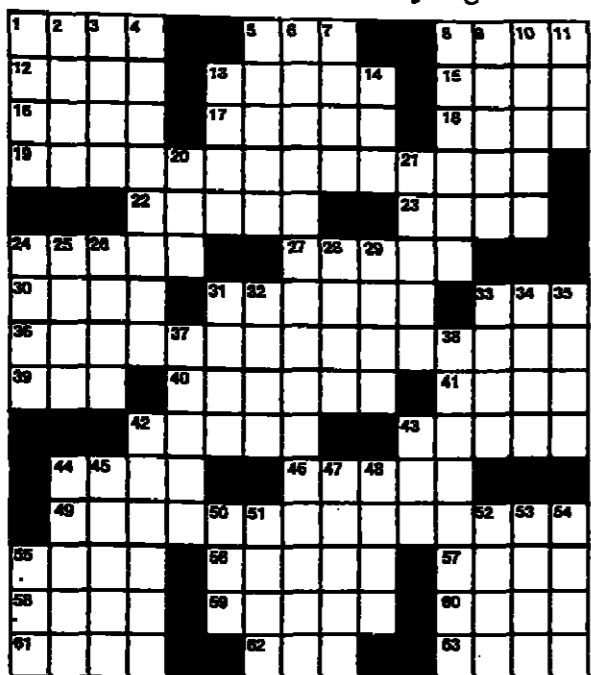
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## WEATHER

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ALASKA	59	44	Cloudy		MANILA	82	64	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	44	34	Foggy		MEXICO CITY	77	54	Cloudy	
ANKARA	54	34	Cloudy		MIAMI	77	54	Fair	
ANTWERP	44	34	Fair		MILAN	44	34	Foggy	
AUCKLAND	54	34	Cloudy		MONTREAL	34	24	Fair	
BANGKOK	74	54	Cloudy		MOSCOW	34	24	Overcast	
BARCELONA	54	34	Cloudy		MUNICH	44	34	Cloudy	
BERLIN	44	34	Fair		NAIROBI	54	34	Cloudy	
BIRMINGHAM	54	34	Cloudy		NASSAU	74	54	Cloudy	
BOSTON	54	34	Cloudy		NEW DELHI	74	54	Cloudy	
BRAZILIA	54	34	Cloudy		NEW YORK	54	34	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	54	34	Cloudy		NICARAGUA	74	54	Cloudy	
BUEENOS AIRES	54	34	Cloudy		OSLO	34	24	Overcast	
CAIRO	74	54	Cloudy		PARIS	34	24	Overcast	
CHICAGO	54	34	Cloudy		PRAGUE	34	24	Overcast	
COLUMBIA	54	34	Cloudy		REYKJAVIK	34	24	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	54	34	Cloudy		RIO DE JANEIRO	74	54	Cloudy	
COSTA MESA	54	34	Cloudy		ROME	54	34	Cloudy	
DAMASCUS	54	34	Cloudy		SALISBURY	54	34	Fair	
DUBLIN	54	34	Cloudy		SAN FRANCISCO	54	34	Foggy	
EDINBURGH	54	34	Cloudy		SEOUL	54	34	Fair	
EL PASO	54	34	Cloudy		SINGAPORE	74	54	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	54	34	Cloudy		STOCKHOLM	34	24	Overcast	
GENEVA	54	34	Cloudy		TOKYO	54	34	Cloudy	
HAVANA	54	34	Cloudy		TAIPEI	54	34	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	54	34	Cloudy		TEL AVIV	54	34	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	54	34	Cloudy		VIENNA	54	34	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	54	34	Cloudy		WARSAW	54	34	Cloudy	
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LONDON	54	34	Cloudy						
LOS ANGELES	54	34	Cloudy						

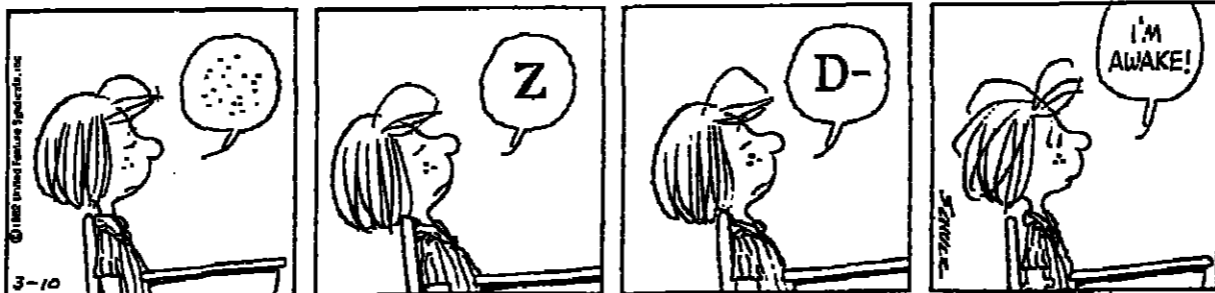
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(1) Bank of America Fund	(1) Bank of America Fund
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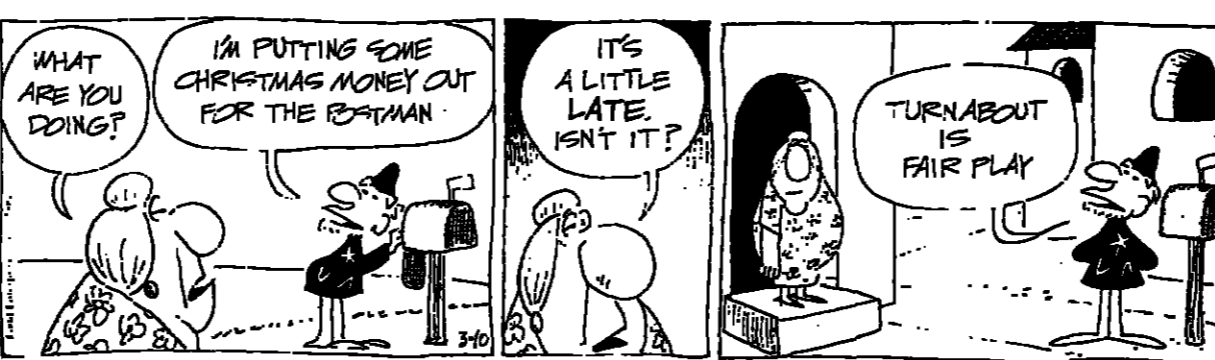
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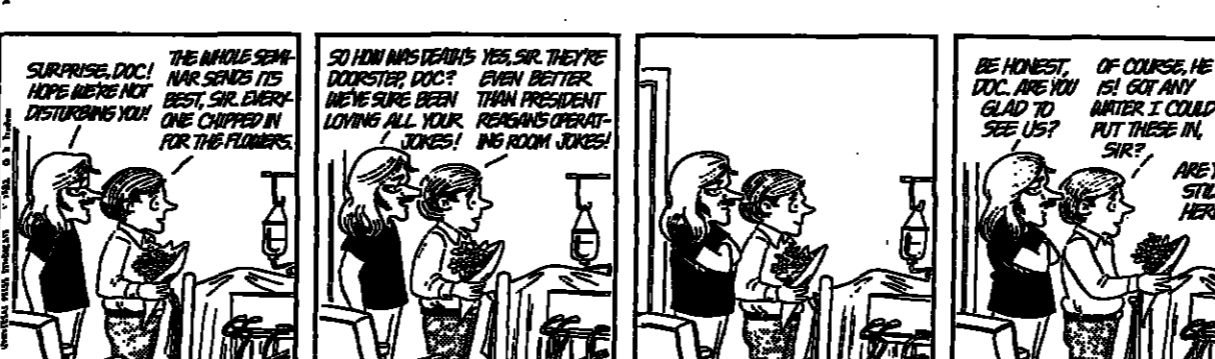
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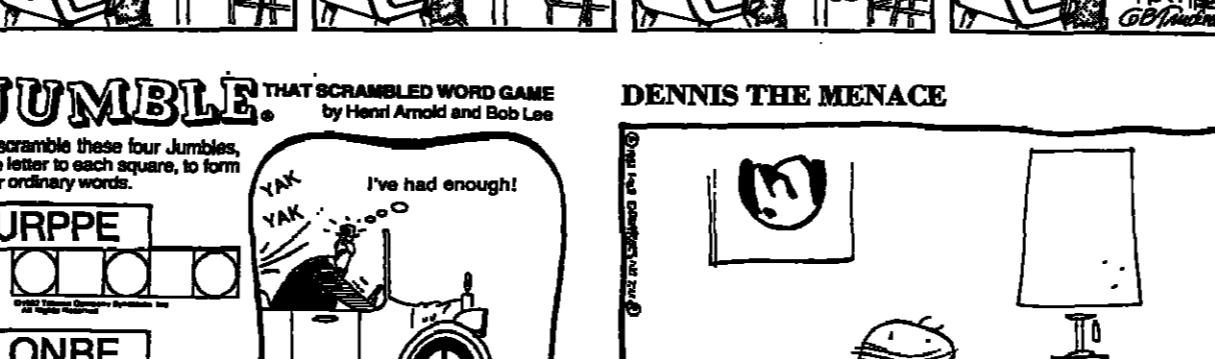
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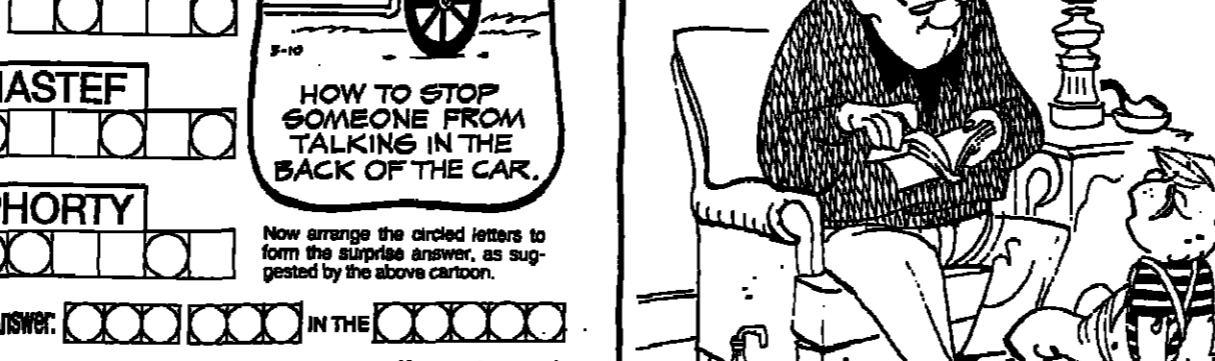
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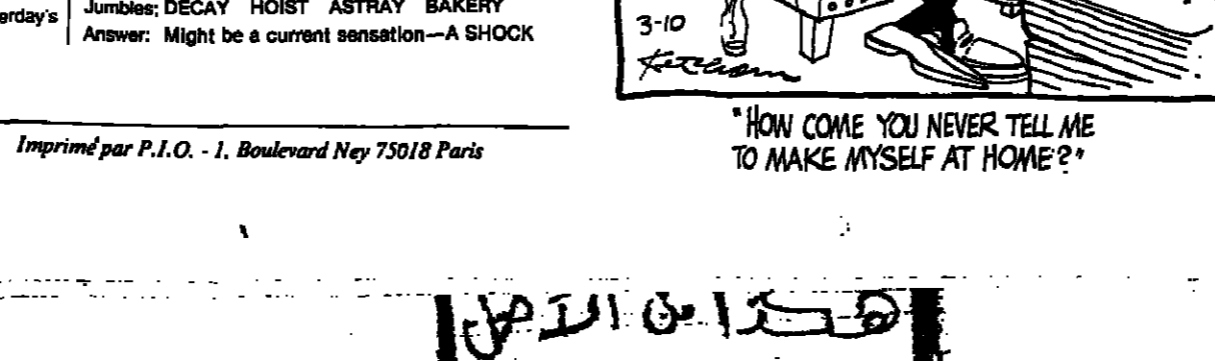
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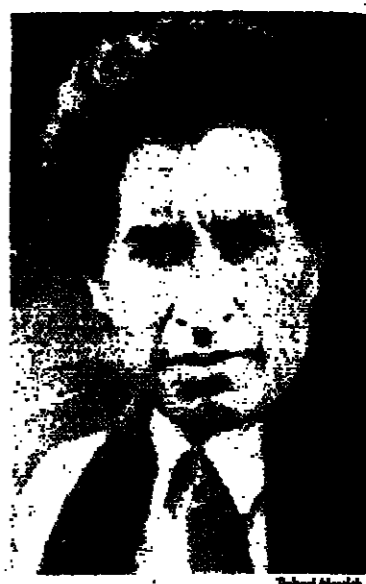
## HUNGER OF MEMORY

The Education of Richard Rodriguez

By Richard Rodriguez. 195 pp. \$13.95.

David R. Godine, 306 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass. 02116.

By Le Anne Schreiber



Richard Rodriguez

WHEN Richard Rodriguez entered his first-grade classroom in Sacramento, Calif., in 1951, he found himself speechless. As the son of working-class Mexican-American immigrants, he couldn't believe that the English language was his to use.

About 20 years later, Rodriguez was in London on a Fulbright Fellowship studying English Renaissance literature. Then came the crisis. Looking around the reading room of the British Museum, he realized he had forsaken his family to join a lonely community.

Nostalgia began. Thinking that there still might be time for him to go home again, he returned to California to spend a summer living with his parents. It was, of course, too late. "I remained an academic," Rodriguez recalls, "a kind of anthropologist in the family kitchen."

At its simplest level, "Hunger of Memory" is about the making of a middle-class U.S. citizen, and, as such, it is unexceptional. After all, upward mobility has been making kitchen-table anthropologists out of U.S. citizens for generations.

Intimate Understanding

What matters most about this intensely thoughtful book is that Rodriguez has given us the fruit of his long meditation on language — his intimate understanding of how we use language to create public and private selves, his painful awareness of what we gain and lose when we gain and lose languages.

"Language has been the great subject of my life," writes Rodriguez. It became so on his first day of school. Because he was the only Mexican family in an English-speaking white neighborhood, he grew up thinking that Spanish was his family's private language. He felt divided between two cultures but between his family and everything outside it.

When he entered school, he became silent. It was not just that he did not know how to speak English. He did not know how to speak any language publicly.

Understanding that Rodriguez needed to speak a public language, three nuns came to visit his parents at home one Saturday morning to suggest that they begin to speak to him in English. Eager to help their son, they complied. But for the boy, being cut off from Spanish was being cut off from love, from even the possibility of intimacy. He felt that his private self had been banished.

Of necessity, he went public: "One day in school I raised my hand to volunteer an answer. I spoke out in a loud voice. And I did not think it remarkable when the entire class understood. The belief, the calming assurance that I belonged in public, had at last taken hold."

Shortly afterward Rodriguez stopped hearing English primarily as sounds and started hearing it as meaning. Much later, he realized that English was not an intrinsically public language; that languages are not intimate, people are.

It is important to understand that Rodriguez did not become bilingual. "Hunger of Memory" is Rodriguez's attempt to come to terms with that exchange.

"If I rehearse here the changes in my private life as an American, it is finally to emphasize the public gain. The loss implies the gain: The

house I returned to each afternoon was quiet. Intimate sounds no longer rushed to the door to greet me. Once I learned public language it would never again be easy for me to hear intimate family voices.

When Rodriguez fled the reading room of the British Museum, he was trying to renege on the bargain he had struck as a child. He quickly discovered that was not possible. For better or worse, the Mexican boy had become an American man.

Not long afterward, he wrote letters to all the chairmen of English departments who thought they had found the perfect answer to affirmative action in Rodriguez. He declined their offers of jobs, because he could not withstand the irony of being counted as a "minority" when in fact the irreversibly successful effort of his life had been to become a fully assimilated member of the majority.

Le Anne Schreiber is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The Week	Last Week	On List
1 NORTH AND SOUTH, by John Galsworthy	1	5
2 AN INVITED GUEST, by E. B. Clegg	2	30
3 THE DEAN'S DECEMBER, by E. B. Clegg	3	5
4 SPRING DRAGON, by James H. Cox	4	16
5 MARCO POLO, IF YOU CAN, by Walter D. Mignolo	5	6
6 A GREEN DESIRE, by Anne Myers	6	5
7 THE HOTEL NEW HAMPSHIRE, by John Galsworthy	7	25
8 RABBIT IS RICH, by John Galsworthy	8	10
9 NOBLE HOUSE, by James H. Cox	9	44
10 NO TIME FOR TEARS, by Cynthia Freeman	10	17
11 A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS, by Gail Godwin	11	2
12 FEVER, by Robin Cook	12	3
13 CLIO, by Stephen King	13	30
14 RED DRAGON, by James H. Cox	14	7
15 REMEMBRANCE, by Danielle Steele	15	18

The Week	Last Week	On List
1 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney	1	13
2 JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	2	7
3 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Sherry Silverstein	3	18
4 WITNESS TO POWER, by John Galsworthy	4	4
5 THE LORD GOD MADE THEM ALL, by James H. Cox	5	64
6 AT DAWN WE SLEPT, by E. B. Clegg	6	7
7 PATHFINDER, by Gail Godwin	7	18
8 THE WALK WEST, a Walk Across America, by Peter and Barbara Jenkins	8	11
9 WEIGHT WATCHERS 365-DAY MENU COOK-BOOK, New American Diet	9	2
10 WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Black	10	4
11 COSMOS, by Carl Sagan	11	10
12 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A MAN, by Alexandra Penny	12	26
13 ELVIS, by Albert Goldman	13	14
14 LAID BACK IN WASHINGTON, by Art Buchwald	14	11
15 TERNAGE IN THE EYE, by Della Ephron	15	7

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

QUALITY apart, there are two measures of the value of a bridge book. You can count the cost per page, or you can estimate the amount of technical help for the reader.

For many years there has been a flood of excellent bridge books from England. Virtually all of them are first, but one recent book passes the second triumphantly.

It is "Streamline Your Card Play" by Victor Mollo, who for once is in entirely serious mood. The list price for the hard-cover book of 208 pages is an absurd \$19.95, but it is available for \$16.50 from Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

The author has crowded more meat into his pages than any previous bridge author. There are 374 quiz questions, and each has two or more parts.

The reader is shown the dummy and one other hand, and invited to test his skill. The answers, with a few rare exceptions, are entirely satisfactory.

The standard is suitable for players of average or above-average skill, and some of Mollo's questions might well defeat an expert in practical play. In the diagrammed example, the reader is shown the North and East hands, given the bidding and invited to defend after the opening lead of the spade queen.

The routine play is for East to overtake in spades and continue the suit, giving the defense four tricks. The declarer will be able to count eight tricks, and will have to guess the location of the club queen.

He may guess right for the wrong reason: East has only three spades, so can be expected to have most of the missing clubs and therefore the queen.

As Mollo points out, East can paint a misleading picture of the distribution, which is almost certain to defeat a good declarer. He must overtake the spade queen with the ace, cash the king and shift to a small diamond.

South will inevitably assume that there were five spades on his right originally. He will assume that he can safely lose a trick to East, so he will cash the club king and finesse the jack. His discomfiture will be worth seeing when East produces the club queen and follows with the spade four to defeat the contract.

NORTH	EAST
♠ 88	♠ A K 4
♥ K Q 3 2	♥ 9 8 7 4
♦ A J 10 9 8	♦ Q J 4 3
♣ —	♣ Q 2

SOUTH (D)	WEST	NORTH	EAST
♠ 7 5 3	♠ —	♠ —	♠ —
♥ A 7	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —
♦ A K 8 6	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ K 7 5	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1NT Pass 2♣ Pass 2♦ Pass 2♥ Pass 2♠ Pass 3NT Pass 4♠ Pass

West led the spade queen.

## In the NIT, It's Business as Usual: Winners, So-So Teams and Grippers

**FROM AGENCY DISPATCHES**  
NEW YORK — The National Invitation Tournament was to begin Tuesday night with 32 college basketball teams, some with excellent records, some that barely had winning seasons and, as usual, some that would prefer to be somewhere else.

That somewhere else is the National Collegiate Athletic Association's championship tournament. After the 48 teams had been chosen Sunday afternoon for that competition, the NIT selection committee put together its field Sunday night from the colleges not named by the NCAA.

The NIT's first three rounds will be played out of town, starting Tuesday with Oral Roberts (18-11) against Oklahoma (19-10) in Tulsa, Okla.

Coach Billy Tubbs of Oklahoma, which lost in the final of the Big Eight playoffs, had mixed feelings about playing in the NIT.

"It's not my idea of a bowl trip," said Tubbs. "We don't know anything about Oral Roberts except the name of their coach [Ken Hayes]."

"The game may be kind of like a physical education class. We'll just go out there and throw the ball up."

**Angry Words**  
Angry words came from Coach Dick Versace of Bradley (21-10), whose Missouri Valley Conference regular-season champions were passed over for one of the NCAA's 20 at-large berths.

Bradley is returning to the NIT, where it was a fixture a generation ago.

Versace called the NCAA selection process "an absolute joke" and said "the system reeks of politics."

He said he was incensed that four teams from the Big East Conference — Georgetown, Villanova, St. John's and Boston College — were chosen for the NCAA tournament.

Dave Gavitt, the Big East commissioner, is chairman of the NCAA selection committee.

"Let's go to Boston College's schedule," said Versace. "Bentley, St. Michael's, Rhode Island and you are ready for this?" St. Anselm's.

"It's obvious politics influenced the picks."

**Why Go Nuts?**  
Iona won the Metro Atlantic Conference title Friday night, but because this was the conference's first year, its champion did not automatically gain an NCAA berth.

St. John's had been expected to be chosen because of its 24-8 record. When it was not, Coach Pat Kennedy thought back to the celebration after the conference final.

"Why did we go nuts?" he said. "What was the excitement about?" "Maybe we didn't do the political lobbying we should have done."

Coach Lefty Driesell of Maryland (15-12) was happy to be in the NIT.

Virginia in the Atlantic Coast Conference playoffs and failed to make the NCAA tournament.

Driesell, the NIT's executive director, said he and Driesell talked about that Monday.

**Wary NIT**  
"Maryland had just lost its conference game," said Driesell. "In those days, only the champion could go to the NCAA's. The players voted right after the game and turned down the NIT. Lefty said he should have waited 24 hours before voting, so they could cool down."

YUMA, Ariz. — When the manager was dismissed by the Montreal Expos last year, "lack of communication" with his players was mentioned as a reason.

When the shortstop was suspended and hospitalized last year for psychiatric treatment, before he was traded by the St. Louis Cardinals, "depression" was the medical explanation, and "the only plays when he wants to" was the clubhouse explanation.

Now that Dick Williams and Gary Templeton each wears the brown-and-gold vestments of the San Diego Padres, many baseball people are wondering when the time bomb will go off.

But as the Padres awaited Tuesday's exhibition opener against the California Angels, all was tranquility in this quiet desert outpost.

Spring training, of course, is a tranquilizer anyway, especially during the early weeks. Every team is in first place now, even the Padres, who have never been close to first place in the reality of the National League West. Every manager is supervising "the best camp he's ever had, and every player is 'working harder' than ever."

Judged by his two World Series rings from his days with the Oakland A's, Williams is the best manager the Padres have ever had, just as Templeton is potentially the most gifted player they've ever had.

But if the Padres are to work any miracles, Dick Williams and Templeton must coexist effectively, if not peacefully, in the crises that develop in the crucible of the season. For now, another spring-training phrase fits their relationship — "too soon to tell." For now, they're as peaceful as two padres at prayer.

"All that talk in Montreal about a lack of communication was a lot of baloney," Williams was saying. "I talk to players. But I don't think every time you walk by a guy, you have to say hello. I'm also not a believer in a lot of meetings. What's important to me is execution, fundamentals, hustle and showing up on time."

**No Rain Dates, Either**  
Hustle also was important to Willie Herzog, the Cardinal manager, as it is to every manager. "Templeton doesn't want to play in St. Louis," Herzog said. "He doesn't want to play on artificial turf."

"He doesn't want to play in Montreal, he doesn't want to play in Houston, he doesn't want to play in the rain. The other 80 games, he's all right."

But the Padres, who are scheduled to play 162 games, as is every other major league team, like to think that Templeton will want to play on the natural grass of Jack Murphy Stadium down the coast

from the Auburn game, sat the Rev. Billy Graham, comedian Bob Hope, four other top college coaches, and the governor, both senators and all the congressmen from Alabama.

In the ballroom at Alabama, would-be Alabamians and Alabamians loitered.

They convened, according to Sen. Jeremiah Denton, because "in Alabama, Coach Bryant is second only to God. The other 80 games, he's all right."

"We believe that on the eighth day the Lord created the Crimson Tide."

It was no farewell. The mention of Bryant's retiring crossed the lips of the assemblage. Businessman Holt Rast, who flew up from Birmingham, said discussions of Bryant's departure from the game are not met with pleasure down home.

"It's sort of like talking about dying," said Rast, who played under Bryant's tutelage as a player in the '30s. "We all know it's going to happen someday, but we don't discuss it."

For his part, the towering, craggy-faced Bryant said he'd keep coaching until he was no longer wanted or could no longer contribute. "I wouldn't feel right about losing," he said at a reception before the dinner. "I plan to get better. I sure don't want to go down any."

The man against whom he became the winningest coach doesn't think there's much likelihood of Bryant's ever giving up voluntarily. "He's still tougher than anyone in the business," said Auburn Coach Pat Dye.

"How long can he go on? I don't know. Forever."

Alabamians are generally easygoing folks, and the seed for Monday's event was planted at an easygoing Alabama-style evening out.

It was a happy little party (at a restaurant) across the bay from Mobile. And Denton, who was one of the partygoers. The idea was a national tribute in the nation's capital to honor a national record.

Originally, said Denton, the plan was to fly up the restaurant's Cajun cook to prepare an Alabama meal, but there was an illness in the cook's family and she couldn't come. So they settled for dinner for 1,000 at a hotel here.

Scout Hunter, who quarterbacked Alabama in the late 1960s, helped orchestrate. He flew up with Bryant on Sunday and said "the coach was really excited."

If so, he didn't show it. For a man shunning retirement, Bryant had a lot to say about retirement activities — talking about bird hunting and bass fishing with Dye, and golf with Graham and Hope and anyone else who happened by.

President Reagan phoned from the White House to offer congratulations. Reagan said he'd read in Bryant's book about a game in which Alabama was down, 12-0, with three minutes to go and with-

Coach Dye fired By NBA Cavaliers

United Press International  
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Daly was a Philadelphia 76ers assistant before he succeeded assistant coach Bob Kloppenburg and former coach and current general manager Don Delaney last Dec. 6. Since then Daly, who has a three-year Cleveland contract estimated at \$500,000, has posted a 9-32 record. The Cavaliers are 13-46 this season; they returned Monday from a 1-6 West Coast road trip.

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# Psychical Society's Centenary

## PEOPLE: *Nugget Found in Stove*

Princess of Wales had a wish come true when she met actress Elizabeth Taylor after a charity performance of "The Little Foxes" at London's Victoria Palace. She was U.S. ambassador to Italy in the 1950s and before that, an editor of *Vanity Fair* and a member of Congress from

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